PAKISTAN STUDY (EM)

KPK BOARD NOTES

10TH CLASS

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0343-7008883
پاکستان زندہ باد

0306-7163117
محمد سلمان سلیم

Chapter 1

PAKISTAN HISTORY
(EXERCISES)

I) Choose the right answer to the following questions.

1) When did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto become the first Martial Law Administrator of the country?

a) 16 December 1971 b) 20 December 1971✓
c) 22 December 1971 d) 23 December 1971

2) When was the nationalization of industries announced?

a) 2 January 1972 b) 12 January 1972
c) 16 January 1972✓ d) 20 January 1972

3) When was the Martial Law ended during the Bhutto regime?

a) February 1972 b) March 1972
c) April 1972✓ d) August 1972

4) What was the strength of the Constituent Assembly tasked with drawing the 1973 Constitution?

a) 15 b) 20
c) 22 d) 25✓

5) After the assumption of power Zia-ul-Haq promised to hold elections within how many days?

a) 80 b) 90✓
c) 95 d) 120

6) When did General Zia assume the position of President?

a) July 1977 b) March 1978
c) July 1978 d) September 1978✓

7) Which ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?

a) Labor Reforms
b) Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
c) Zakat and Ushar✓ d) Zakat Foundation

8) Which prime Minister announced the Five-points programme?

a) Benazir Bhutto b) Muhammad Khan Junejo✓

c) Nawaz Shareef d) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

9) When did Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto took vote of confidence from the National Assembly?

a) 2 December 1988 ✓ b) 8 December 1988

c) 10 December 1988 d) 12 December 1988

10) Who launched the People's works programme?

a) Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo

b) Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto✓

c) Prime Minister Nawaz Shareef

d) President Ghulam Ishaq Khan

11) When did Nawaz Shareef become Prime Minister for the first time?

a) 6 November 1990✓ b) 6 December 1990

c) 6 January 1991 d) 6 February 1992

12) Who launched the National Finance Commission Award?

a) Benazir Bhutto b) Nawaz Shareef✓

c) Mairaj Khalid d) Farooq Laghari

13) Why is 28 May 1998 important in the history of Pakistan?

a) Nawaz Shareef came to power

b) Martial Law was imposed

c) Self-Employment Scheme was launched

d) Pakistan became a nuclear power✓

Additional Questions:

1) In 1970 elections, _____ won in West Pakistan.

a) PPP✓ b) Awamei League

c) Muslim League

d) Awamei National Party

2) On December 20 ______Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over the country's first civilian Martial Law Administrator

a) 1970 b) 1971✓

c) 1972 d) 1973

3) In the 1971 war with India, India had taken more than ____ thousand Prisoners.

a) 70 b) 80

c) 93✓ d) 97

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السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈمن "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

- گروپ میں صرف PDF کتب پوسٹ کی جاتی ہیں لہذا کتب کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز ضرور دیں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈمن کی اجازت کے کسی بھی قسم کی (اسلامی وغیر اسلامی، اخلاقی، تحریری) پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔
- گروپ میں معزز، پڑھے لکھے، سلجھے ہوئے ممبرز موجود ہیں اخلاقیات کی پابندی کریں اور گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں بصورت دیگر معزز ممبرز کی بہتری کی خاطر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔
- کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسیج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کرکے کاروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔
- ہمارے کسی بھی گروپ میں سیاسی و فرقہ واریت کی بحث کی قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔
- اگر کسی کو بھی گروپ کے متعلق کسی قسم کی شکایت یا تجویز کی صورت میں ایڈمن سے رابطہ کیجئے۔
- سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخِ رسول، گستاخِ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخِ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخِ اہلبیت یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی وذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوائن کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

- تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے **فری آف کاسٹ** وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صَرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔
- عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔
- **لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفکیشن ضروری ہے۔**
- اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈمن سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ میسیج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہرگز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریموو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

نوٹ: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے

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4) During Bhutto's regime ____ such industries were nationalized.
a) 5 b) 10
c) 15 d) 20✓

5) In May 19, ____ all the banks were nationalized.
a) 1972✓ b) 1974
c) 1976 d) 1978

6) Educational Institutions nationalized in _____ government.
a) Yahya b) Bhutto✓
c) Zia d) Benazir Bhutto

7) In April ____ martial law was lifted and a provisional constitutional order was enforced.
a) 1970 b) 1971
c) 1972✓ d) 1973

8) The constitutional amendment need to be passed by at ____ majority in each house.
a) 1/3 b) 2/3✓
c) 3/4 d) 1/4

9) The National Assembly and all the Provincial Assemblies are elected for a period of ____ years.
a) Two b) Three
c) Four d) Five✓

10) According to the constitution _____ is recognized as the National Language.
a) Urdu✓ b) Sindhi
c) Balochi d) Pushto

11) General Zia-ul-Haq assumed power on July 5, ______
a) 1976 b) 1977✓
c) 1978 d) 1979

12) Zia-ul-Haq pledged to hold elections within ____ days.
a) 70 b) 80
c) 90✓ d) 100

13) On March 20, 1985, ____ became the Prime Minster of the country.
a) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

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b) Muhammad Khan Junejo✓
c) Benazir Bhutto d) Nawaz Sharif

14) Zia-ul-Haq proclaimed the enforcement of Islamic hudood and tazeerat on February 10 ____
a) 1977 b) 1978
c) 1979✓ d) 1980

15) On June 20, ____ Zia promulgated Zakat and Ushero ordinance.
a) 1977 b) 1978
c) 1979 c) 1980✓

16) The government deducts Zakat from all bank deposits at the rate of ______
a) 2.5%✓ b) 3.00%
c) 3.5% d) 4.00%

17) In February ____ the Federoal Government established the National Zakat Foundation.
a) 1980 b) 1982✓
c) 1984 d) 1986

18) Each High Court has a shariat Bench consisting of ____ of judges.
a) Two b) Three✓
c) Four d) Five

19) Islamiyat and Pakistan studies will be taught up to ____ level in all educational institutions.
a) Middle b) Matric
c) Intermediate d) Degree✓

20) Non-Muslims were allowed to take ____ in place of Islamiyat.
a) Health and Physical Education
b) Computer Science
c) Ethics✓ d) Psychology

21) In June 1981, Zia announced the establishment of the institution of ____
a) Wafaqi Muhtasib✓
b) Zakat Foundation
c) Islamic Ideology council
d) Majlis-e-Shura

22) The Majlis-e-Shura was composed of ____ members.
a) 40 b) 50✓
c) 60 d) 70

23) In December 1979, more than a hundred thousand ____ troops entered Afghanistan.
a) America b) Chinese
c) Soviet✓ d) Allied

24) The ____ elections were held on non-party basis
a) 1970 b) 1977
c) 1985✓ d) 1988

25) On March 20, 1985 Zia-ul-Haq proposed ____ as the Prime Minister.
a) Nawaz Sharif b) Benazir Bhutto
c) Muhammad Khan Junejo✓
d) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

26) On March 23, ____ Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan.
a) 1984 b) 1985✓
c) 1986 d) 1987

27) On December 31,1985 ____ declared his five points agenda or programme
a) Muhammad Khan Junejo✓
b) Benazeir Bhutto
c) Nawaz Sharif
d) Zafarullah Khan Jamali

28) On April 10,1988 fire broke out in the arms depot of Ojhroi camp in ____
a) Lahore b) Rawalpindi✓
c) Peshawar d) Karachi

29) Zia's plane met an accident shortly after take off from the ____ Airport
a) Multan b) Quetta
c) Bahawalpur d) Lahore✓

30) In 1988, Ghulam Ishaq Khan Chairman senate, became the ____ president.
a) Forth b) Fifth
c) Sixth✓ d) Seventh

31) Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister on December 2, _____
a) 1988✓ b) 1987
c) 1986 d) 1985

32) On April 23,1989, Benazir inaugurated the commencement of Peoples Works Programme in _____
a) Quetta b) Peshawar✓
c) Lahore d) Karachi

33) In November 1988, Islami Jamhuria Itihad (IJI) formed government in ____
a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa b) Balochistan
c) Punjab✓ d) Sindh

34) On August 6,1990 the president, _____ dissolved the National Assembly on various charges.
a) General Zia
b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan✓
c) Farooq Khan Leghari d) Rafiq Tarar.

35) On October 19, Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister for the second time.
a) 1988 b) 1990
c) 1993✓ d) 1994

36) On November 5,1996, the President _____ dissolved the National Assembly.
a) Zia-ul-Haq
b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
c) Pervez Musharaf
d) Farooq Ahmed Khan✓

37) On November 6, ____ Nawaz Sharif formed his government for the first time
a) 1990✓ b) 1991
c) 1992 d) 1993

38) Shariat Bill _____ was introduced in and passed by the National Assembly.
a) 1990✓ b) 1991
c) 1992 d) 1993

39) The Bait-ul-Mal was created in the government of ____

a) Zia-ul-Haq b) Muhammad Khan Junejo
c) Nawaz Sharif✓ d) Benazir Bhutto

40) The motorway between Islamabad and Lahore was inaugurated in _____
a) 1994 b) 1995
c) 1996 d) 1997✓

41) On July 18,1993, President _____ dissolved the National Assembly and rèsigned.
a) Zia-ul-Haq
b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan✓
c) Farooq Ahmed Khan d) Rafiq Tarar

42) _____ won the elections of February 3, 1997 with a heavy majority.
a) Junejo b) Benzir Bhutto
c) Nawaz Sharif✓ d) Shaukat Aziz

43) Pervez Musharrafs regime commences on October 12, _____
a) 1996 b) 1997
c) 1998 d) 1999✓

44) On June 20, ____ Musharraf became the president of Pakistan.
a) 2000 b) 2001✓
c) 1999 d) 2002

45) On April 30, _____ the referendum was held on the question of electing Prevez Musharraf as President of Pakistan.
a) 2000 b) 2001
c) 2002✓ d) 2003

46) In the general elections of 2002 _____ formed government in Khyber Paktunkhwa.
a) PML b) ANP
c) PPP d) MMA✓

47) On December 27 _____ Benazir Bhutto lost hero life in a terrorist cum assassination in Rawalpindi.
a) 2004 b) 2005
c) 2006 d) 2007✓

48) On August 18 _____ Musharraf resigned from the presidency.

a)	2008✓	b)	2007
c)	2006	d)	2005

49) As a result of elections 2008 _____ came into power.

a)	PML (N)	b)	PPP✓
c)	PML (Q)	d)	ANP

Short Questions:

II) Write short answers to the following questions.

Q1: When was the nationalization programme announced and which industries were nationalized?

Ans: An ordinance in 1972 envisaged the nationalization of certain industries. These included iron and steel industry, basic metallurgy, heave engineering, automobile and tractor assembling plants, heavy electrical engineering plants and oil and gas refineries. So twenty such industries in these sectors were nationalized.

Q2: When did the Federal Sharia Courts came into existence?

Ans: The Federal Sharia Courts came into existence in Zia,s government. Each High court was to have a Shariat Bench consisting of three judges and the Supreme Court of Pakistan was to have an appellate Shariat Bench consting of three judges.

Q3: What is meant by Wafaqi Muhtasib?

Ans: Wafaqi Muhtasib:

Accountability is an important aspect of Islamic society. Its purpose is to ensure the rule of law, the provision of justice, the promotion of social equality in short, the protection of citizens' rights. For the attainment of this objective, in June 1981 Zia announced the establishment of the institution of Wafaqi Muhtasib. The office of Wafaqi Muhtasib is non-political and non-partisan. The tenure of the Wafaqi Muhtasib is four years. Anyone who feels aggrieved by any government official or any government department official or any government department can seek justice by complaining writing on plain paper and sending it via ordinary post to the wafaqi Muhtasib against the concerned authority.

Q4: Write a short note on Genera talks.

Ans: Geneva Accords:

Soon after coming to power, Mikhail Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, showed a flexible attitude towards the Afghan problem. In December 1987, the issue came under the mediation of the United Nations. On January 10,1988 Gorbachev the soviet president, announced that if the problem was resolved by 15 March, then Soviet forces would start evacuating by May 2,15.

There was a visible discord between Zia and Prime Minister Junejo regarding the issue. Junejo was prepared to sign the Geneva Accords by March 1, while Zia insisted that the evacuation of Soviet troops was not the end of the problem. He maintained that if the Soviets left Afghanistan, leaving behind a client state, the country would fall into a civil war. He further maintained that so as to facilitate the repatriation of some three and half million Afghan refugees, they should have been in some way made party to the dialogue. In spite of all these reservations, Junejo put his signature on the Geneva Accords.

Q5: Explain the five points programme of prime Minister Junejo?

Ans: Five-points Programme:

On December 31, 1985 Junejo declared his five-points agenda or programme. This programme spanned over four years. Following were the important points of this programme:

1. Based on the ideology of Pakistan, the establishment of a stable Islamic democratic system.
2. The establishment of a just economic system for ensuring the social well being of the people and the eradication of unemployment.
3. The eradication of illiteracy from the country for preparing the nation for the challenges of the modern age of science and technology.
4. The eradication of corruption and injustice and the provision of justice and social security to the masses.
5. The insurance of national security and sovereignty through strong defense and a balanced, non-aligned foreign policy.

Q6: What do you know about local governments?

Ans: Local Governments:

On March 23, 2000 General Musharaff, as Chief Executive, proposed a comprehensive plan for the devolution of power to local government institutions.

The National Reconstruction Bureau was established for the implementation of this plan. On August 14, 2000 Musharaff announced a three-tier structure of the proposed local government consisting of the Union Council, Tehsil/Town Council, and District Council. Laboureres, Women, minorities, and farmers were given representation in the local councils. The local bodies were to have the prime responsibility for local development works.

The elections held stepwise, commenced in December 2000 and were completed in July, 2001. Thus, Union, Town, Tehsil and District Councils were established. The Nazims and Naib Nazims of the Union Councils were elected directly by the people, while the Nazims and Naib Nazims of the Tehsil and District Councils were elected indirectly. The minimum educational qualification for the position of Nazim was secondary school certificate. The posts of Deputy commissioners at the District level and of Commissioners at the Divisional level were abolished. Under the new setup, the District Nazim headed the district administration. The District Coordination officers and the District Police officers were subordinated to the District Nazim. The local governments were endowed with financial powers. The Union council also acted as facilitator in private, public disputes of minor nature. The Tehsil administration had to draw an annual budget plan. The District Nazim played a great role in district development.

The District Council approved the district budget. The approval of development projects in the district also needed to be obtained from the District Council.

Q7: Write a not on the local government ordinance, 2005?

Ans: Local Government ordinance, 2005:

Te Local and District Government completed its tenure in June, 2005. Before holding new local government elections, its rules were amended in consultation with

Provincial Assemblies. A new Local Government ordinance 2005 was promulgated. The members of Union Council and the number of Councilors were reduced from 21 to 13.

Additional Questions:

Q1: Write a not on 1970's Elections?

Ans: In the elections conducted by General Yehya Khan in 1970, two political parties emerged as the major players on the political scene. In East Pakistan the Awami League, While Pakistan People's Party won in West Pakistan. Differences emerged between the two parties and it became increasingly difficult to form a government and the deadlock lead to the secession of East Pakistan from Pakistan in December 1971. Soon afterwards, General Yehya resigned and handed over the government of the country to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the leader of Pakistan People's Party.

Q2: Write on 'Economic Reforms' in Bhutto's government?

Ans: Economic Reforms:

Following the spirit of his party manifesto, many essential commodities were subsidized. Farmers were provided with seeds, fertilizers, and tractors on subsidized rates. Similarly agricultural produce was procured from farmers on preferential rates.

The pay and benefits of government servants were revised. Loan facilities were provided to employees. Pensions were likewise increased.

The children of low-salary employees were exempted from paying fees at state-run educational institutions. In case of a pensioner's death, his widow was entitled to draw the pension.

Q3: Write a note Agricultural Reforms in 1972.

Ans: Agricultural Reforms:

On March 1, 1972, Bhutto's government proclaimed the following agricultural reforms:

(i) The upper limit of landownership was reduced from 500 acres for irrigated land and 1000 acres for arid land to 150 acres for irrigated and 300 acres for arid land respectively.

(ii) Land in excess of these limits was taken over from the owners and distributed free among the peasants.

(iii) Eviction of tenants was prohibited.

(iv) In case of the sale of land, the tenant's right to purchase was given primacy.

(v) The supply of seeds, and irrigation water fell under the responsibility of the owner.

Q4: Explain the impact of Afghan Refugees on Pakistani Society?

Ans: The Impact of Afghan Refugees on Pakistani Society:

The war in Afghanistan had displaced millions of Afghans. At its peak, some three and a half million of these had found refuge in Pakistan. The government of Pakistan, with huge foreign assistance and support from NGO's made every effort to support these refugees. There were many negative impacts of these refugees on Pakistan's economy and society. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa suffered most as an overwhelming majority of the refugees had settled here and with whom the locals had to compete in all businesses. Because of the uncertainty that prevails in Afghanistan, a large number of these refuges still live in Pakistan and particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Q5: Please explain the dismissal of Junejo's Government?

Ans: Dismissal of Junejo's Government:

On may 22, 1988 Junejo moved to Korea on an official visit. His remarks on the restoration of democracy were interpreted by Zia as statements against the Military. On May 23 Junejo returned to Pakistan. The next day Zia dissolved the National Assembly as well as all the Provicnial Assemblies. He enumerated three major reasons for the dissolution:

1. The discontinuance of the process of Islamization;
2. The slowing down of the democratic process;
3. The deterioration of law and order situation which was endangering national security.

Q6: Briefly State the "Bahawalpur Incident?

Ans: The Bahawalpur Incident:

After the dismissal of Junejo from office, Zia proclaimed the holding of general elections. After a long period of exile, Benazir Bhutto returned to Pakistan and participated in the electoral campaigns. But before the elections were held, Zia's plane, shortly after take-off from the Bahawalpur Airport, met an accident in which he was killed along with thirty others. Guhlam Ishaq Khan, Chairman Senate, became the seventh President. Mirza Aslam Beg was appointed the new Chief of Army Staff.

Q7: Write a note on Referendum 2002.

Ans: Referendum 2002:

On April 30, 2002 the Election Commission announced to hold a referendum on the question of electing the Chief Executive, General Pervez Musharraf, as President of Pakistan for five years. The Opposition filed an appeal against the holding of referendum in the Supreme Court. However, the nine-member bench of the Supreme Court rejected the appeal.

Consequently, on April 30, 2002 a referendum was held that gave Musharraf a heavy mandate.

Q8: What do you know about Legal Framework Order, 2002?

Ans: Legal Framework Order, 2002:

On August 21, 2002 Chief Executive Pervez Musharaff issued the legal Framework order according to which the president would invite the nominee of the majority party in the National Assembly to take charge as Prime Minister, and the Provincial Governor would likewise invite the majority party in the Provincial Assembly to form the provincial Government.

The LFO empowers the President to amend the Constitution such that the constitutional amendment cannot be challenged in any court of law. All the Presidential Orders and Ordinances that the Election Commission issued after the Emergency of August 14, 1999 and all the laws that were enforced between October 12, 1999 and August 21, 2002 could not be challenged, as well.

Long Question:

III) Give comprehensive answer to the following questions.

QI: Write a comprehensive note on the reforms introduced by government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Ans: Reforms undertaken by the Bhutto Government:

First as civilian martial law administrator and later as prime minister, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto attempted to exercise his unlimited powers for the introduction of reforms in the country in accordance with the manifesto of his party. Some of the reforms undertaken during his regime are described below:

1) Economic Reforms:

Many essential commodities were subsidized. Farmers were provided with seeds, fertilizers, and tractors on subsidized rates. Similarly agricultural produce was procured from farmers on preferential rates.

The pay and benefits of government servants were revised. Loan facilities were provided to employees. Pensions were likewise increased.

The children of low-salary employees were exempted from paying fees at state-run educational institutions. In case of a pensioner's death, his widow was entitled to draw the pension.

2) Labor Reforms:

Efforts were made to prevent the exploitation of the working classes at the hands of the capitalists. Workers were entitled to free medical care and compensation in case of injury. They were given the right to overtime and paying the bonus was made mandatory. Labour movements and trade unions were granted more protection. Old age pension and group insurance for the labourers were made obligatory. Workers were protected against the peril of summary dismissal at the hand of the employers.

3) Industries:

An ordinance in 1972 envisaged the nationalization of certain industries. These included iron and steel industry, basic metallurgy, heavy engineering, automobile and tractor assembling plants, heave electrical engineering plants and

oil and gas refineries. So twenty such industries in these sectors were nationalized.

These industrial reforms brought the economy more directly under the state control.

4) Life Insurance and banking:

All life insurance companies working in the country were nationalized on March 19, 1972. All these were merged to form the State Life Insurance Corporation in November of the same year. Through a presidential order of May 19, 1972, all the banks operating in the country were nationalized and were put under the control of the state Bank of Pakistan.

5) Educational Institutions:

For making education accessible to the common citizens of the country, Bhutto government nationalized educational institutions. Free education was provided in the schools that were nationalized. However, this policy failed in attaining its objectives.

6) Agricultural reforms:

On March 1, 1972, Bhutto's government proclaimed the following agricultural reforms:

I. The upper limit of landownership was reduced from 500 acres for irrigated land and 1000 acres for arid land to 150 acres for irrigated and 300 acres for arid land respectively.

II. Land in excess of these limits was taken over from the owners and distributed free among the peasants.

III. Eviction of tenants was prohibited.

IV. In case of the sale of land, the tenant's right to purchase was given primacy.

V. The supply of seeds, and irrigation water fell under the responsibility of the owner.

Q2: What are the main points of the 1973 constitution?

Ans: Salient Features of the 1973 constitution:

Following are the salient features of the 1973 Constitution:

I. Federal Constitution:

The constitution adheres to the principles of federalism. It applies to all the four provinces of the country, along with the federal capital Islamabad and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Northern Areas.

2. Written constitution:

The Constitution is in the form of a written document.

3. Parliamentary:

The Constitution has a parliamentary character: the Prime Minister, who is the head of the government, is a member of the parliament elected by and responsible to the Parliament. Likewise, the Cabinet that the Prime Minister constitutes is made up of parliamentarians.

4. Bicameral Legislature:

The legislature, called the Parliament, is bicameral, that is, has two chambers or houses. Representation in the lower House, called the National Assembly, is on population basis while representation in the Upper House, called the Senate, is on the basis of the federating units.

5. Islamic Clauses:

The Constitution has many Islamic clauses. The President and the Prime Minister are obliged to be Muslims. Islam is the official religion of the country. The country is officially known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Legislation that contradicts the tenets of Islam is proscribed. An Islamic Ideological Council is formed. Sovereignty of Allah is affirmed. Qadianis were declared non-Muslims.

6. Fundamental Rights:

The Constitution recognized the fundamental rights of the people. The legislature is denied any right to enact legislation that contravenes these fundamental rights.

7. Constitutional amendment:

The Constitution amendment bill can be initiated in any of the houses of the parliament. In order to become law, it will need to be passed by at least two thirds majority of the total membership in each House. The constitution is neither very rigid, nor very flexible.

8. Independent judiciary:

The Constitution guarantees independence of the judiciary. It lays down strict procedures to be followed in the appointment and removal from service of the judges of the superior courts.

9. Direct election:

The National Assembly and all the Provincial Assembles are elected for a period of five years. Elections to these Assemblies are through direct votes.

10. National Language:

Urdu is recognized as the national language. At the same time the constitution guarantees work for the promotion of regional languages.

Q3: Give a detailed account of the efforts made by Zia for the enforcement of Islamic Laws in Pakistan?

Ans: Efforts for the Enforcement of Islamic Laws:

Soon after taking charge of the state machinery, Zia ul Haq proclaimed the enforcement of Islamic hudood and t' azeerat on February 10, 1979, which is a milestone towards the establishment of Islamic system in the country. Punishment prescribed by Shariah for certain acts like drinking, adultery, theft, and false allegation was enforced. Steps taken for the Islamization of society under Zia's rule are as follows:

1. Zakat and Usher ordinance:

On June 20, 1980, Zia promulgated Zakat and Usher ordinance authorizing the government to deduct from all bank deposits zakat at the rate of 2.5%

2. Zakat Foundation:

In February 1982, the Federal Government established the National Zakat Foundation. The objective behind the creation of this institution was the training of those deserving zakat so as to end their dependency on zakat. To this aim a sum of one hundred million rupees was allotted initially.

3. Federal Shariat Court:

So as to accelerate the process of the enforcement of Islamic way of life, the 1973 Constitution was amended to the effect that each High Court was to have a Shariat Bench

consisting of three judges and, this court had due powers and could annul any law that deemed un-Islamic. The veiodics of the likewise, the Supreme Court of Pakistan was to have an Appellate Shariat Benches consisting of three judges were binding upon all, including the President of the Republic.

4. Blasphemy Act:

Article 298 of the Constitution was amended to the effect that anyone found guilty of blasphemy towards the Rigteous Caliphs, the family of the Prophet, and the companions of the prophet could get upto three years of rigorous imprisonment or both.

5. Pakistan studies and Islamiyat introduced as compulsory subjects:

The federal government made the instruction that both Islamiyat and Pakistan studies will be taught up to degree level in all educational institutions. However non-Muslims were allowed to take Ethics in place of Islamiyat.

6. Ihteram-e-Ramazan Ordinance:

In 1981 Zia promulgated Ihteram-e-ramzan ordinance which proscribed smoking, eating, and drinking by all Muslims in public places. Violation of these laws was made punishable by three months or a fine or both. In 1984, Zia also directed the establishment of Salat Committees.

7. Wafaqi Muhtasib:

Accountability is an important aspect of Islamic society. For the attainment of this objective, in June 1981 Zia announced the establishment of the institution of Wafaqi Muhtasib. The office of Wafaqi Muhtasib is non-political and non-partisan. The tenure of the Wafaqi Muhtasib is four years. Anyone who feels aggrieved by any government official or any government department can seek justice by complaining writing on plain paper and sending it via ordinary post to the Wafaqi Muhtasib against the concerned authority.

8. Majlis Shura:

In December 1981 Zia announced the formation of Majlas-e-Shura. The Majlas-e-Shura was composed of fifty members. Among its duties was to suggest steps that would

lead to the formation of a longstanding desire of the people. As such, its role was to expedite the smooth transition towards an Islamic democratic social order.

9. Interest Free banking:

With the objective of freeing the ecónomic system of the curse of usury, Zia took certain steps that led to the introduction of interest-free banking in all the banks.

Q4: Write a note on both the governments of Benazir Bhutto?

Ans: Governments of Benazir Bhutto:

Benazir's First Term in Office: (1988-90)

Pakistan Peoples Party emerged from the 1988 elections as the Party with the largest number of seats in the National Assembly. According to the Constitution, the President invited its parliamentary leader, Benazir Bhutto on December Ist 1988, to form government. Thus began a new era of democracy in the country Benazir took oath as Prime Minister on December 2, 1988 and on December 12, ten day after her appointment, got the vote of confidence from the parliament. It was for the first time in the modern history of the Islamic world that a Muslim woman became head of the government.

In her first public statement after becoming Prime Minister, Benazir assured the nation that the government would follow the path of peace and reconciliation. Her message was that of unity, peace, freedom and hope.

Efforts were made to establish better relations with the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Interests of the Third World were supported. Rivalry between India and Pakistan was lessened. An accord was signed with the Muhajir Qaumi Movement. To enhance freedom of the press, the National Press Trust was dissolved, thus turning Pakistan Television and Radio Pakistan into autonomous bodies. Political prisoners were freed. Ban on Trade Unions was lifted.

On December 31, 1988 Benazir Bhutto and the visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement on not striking the nuclear installations of each other.

On April 23, 1989, Benazir inaugurated the commencement of People' Works Programme in Peshawar. This programme aimed at social welfare and development at the grass root level.

As a result of the November 1988 general elections while Pakistan People's Paroty had formed goveronment at the centre, Islami Jamhiri Itihad (IJI) had succeeded in forming government in Punjab. The two governments often maintained a confrontational attitude towards each other. On August 6, 1990 the President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, dissolved the National Assembly on charges of corruption, misuse of power, and the undermining of democratic norms. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi was appointed as the Caretaker Prime Minister and general elections were pledged to be held on October 24, 1990.

B) Benazir's Second Term in Office (1993-96)

On October 19, 1993 in the wake of victory in the 1993 general elections, Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister for he second time. Pakistan Peoples' Party also formed the governments in Sindh and Punjab while in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan Nawaz Shareef and his Allies formed the governments.

In her second term in office, Benazir adapted a cautious approach. She formed her Cabinet with utmost care. During the first year of her government, her relations with bureaucracy were accommodating and the media enjoyed remarkable freedom.

The government's priorities included reducing unemployment, improving literacy, eliminating load shedding of electricity, improving he state of healthcare, eradicating drug trafficking, crime and terrorism, and a review of the foreign policy.

But PPP (Pakistan Peoples' Party) wanted to form Government in the Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and Baluchistan as well. Thus the government of Pir Sabir Sherpao Shah in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was toppled and Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao took over as the Chief Minister of the province. Later on the government of Zulfiqar Ali Magsi in Baluchistan was brought down and efforts were made to form a PPP-led government there. Due to conflicts between

the PPP and MQM the law and order situation in Sindh was constantly deteriorating.

In June, PPP government put its first budget before the National Assembly. The Budget had proposed new taxes amounting to Rupees 128 billion. People started to revolt against the government. As a result, the government's popularity among the masses diminished.

On August 10, 1996 the trader community launched a strike against the General Sales Tax that continued for two days. Difference between the President and the Prime Minister regarding the appointment of Judges widened. On November 5, 1996 the President, Farooq Ahmad Khan, dissolved the National Assemly and appointed ex-Speaker National Assembly Malak Mairaj Khalid as the Caretaker Prime Minister. At the same time February 3, 1997 was fixed as the date for the next general elections.

Q5: What do you know about Nawaz Shareef's first Government?

Ans: Governments of Main Nawaz Shareef:

Nawaz Shareef's First Term in Office (1990-93)

Emerging as the leader of the parliamentary party with the greatest number of seats in the National Assembly, Nawaz Shareef was invited by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on November 6, 1990 to form government. On January 27, 1991 India and Pakistan renewed the agreement on not attacking each other's nuclear installations.

Nawaz Shareef announced the distribution of resources between the Federation and the Province to be awarded by the National Finance commission was an important need of the time. With this award, the provinces gained financial independence from the center which paved the way for the provinces economic development on their own initiative.

On the issue of distribution of waters of the river Indus, Chief Minister of all the four provinces signed an agreement in 1991 and decided to form the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) for implementing it.

To improve the economy on January 22, 1991 the Privatization commission was formed with the objective to

privitize those state-run economic enterprises which were incurring losses.

The government also announced an agricultural policy aimed at promoting the development of agriculture sector in the country.

"Shariat Bill 1991" was introduced in and passed by the National Assembly. The Bait-ul-Mal was created, with the objective of welfare of the poor and needy. The government launched a Self-Employment Scheme under which the unemployed population could receive three kinds of loans. The government also announced a labour policy under which all employees from grade one to sixteen, in both government and semi-government departments, received adhoc allowance.

The government of Main Nawaz Sharif launched a motorway between Islamabad and Lahore so as to reduce traffic jams. The motorway was inaugurated in 1997.

On September 5, 1992 the Prime Minister, to promote self-reliance, initiated public transport program for the self-employed youth.

Differences developed between the President and the Prime Minister on the issues of the appointment of the Chief of Army Staff and the draft of the Eighth Amendment to the 1973 constitution. On April 18, 1993 the President dissolved the Assemblies, dismissed Nawaz Shareef and appointed Balkh Sheikh Mazari as the Caretaker Prime Minister. In its judgment of May 26, 1993 the Supreme Court struck down dissolution of the National Assembly and the dismissal of the Prime Minster and his Cabinet, and restored the National Assembly, PM Nawaz Shareef and his Cabinet. On May 27, 1993 Nawaz Shareef got the vote of confidence from the National Assembly. The growing political crisis was resolved, with indirect military arbitration, Consequently, on July 18, 1993, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly and resigned as President of the Republic. Waseem Sajjad, the Chairman Senate became Acting President and Moeen Qureshi was appointed as Caretaker Prime Minister.

Q6: Write a comprehensive note on the regime of General Pervez Musharraf.

Ans: The Regime of General Pervez Musharraf:

Pervez Musharraf's regime commences on October 12, 1999 when he overthrew the government of Nawaz Shareef and assumed the title and position of the country's Chief Executive. Differences between Nawaz and Musharaff had already started to come to the surface on the Kargal issue but the Prime Minister had let the General to continue as COAS and Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. Then, on October 12, 1999 the plane in which Musharaff was coming back to Pakistan from an official visit abroad was not allowed to land at Karachi Airport. This event prompted the army into action, leading to the overthrow of the elected civilian government and the military takeover, on October 12, 1999.

On June 20, 2001 Musharraf also removed Rafiq Ahmad Tarrar from the Presidency and became president of Pakistan.

Additional Questions:

Q1: Explain the regime of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto?

Ans: The Government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, 1971-1977

On December 20, 1971 Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over as the country's first civilian Martial law Administrator. Martial law remained in force till April 20, 1972. The circumstances under which he had to work were demanding. In the 1971 war with India, India had taken more than 93,000 prisoners. Ensuring their freedom and bringing them back home was a pressing issue. To extricate the nation from the despair and despondency into which it had fallen in the wake of defeat and the fall of East Pakistan was another challenging task before the government.

As civilian Martial law administrator, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto had extensive powers. In exercise of these powers he appointed his own men as governors in all the four provinces of the country.

In December 1971, his government announced the termination of grants to the head of all the princely states and cancelled the passports of many capitalists with the view to preventing them from transferring their capital from the country. In March 1972, more than 313 civil servants were fired on charges of corruption.

Q2: Write a detailed note on constitutional development of 1973 constitution.

Ans: The 1973 Constitution:

In April 1972, Martial Law was lifted the National and a provisional constitutional order was enforced. A committee of the national assembly was formed which comprised twenty five elected members from all the major political parties. The committee was tasked with drafting a permanent constitution for the country.

Pakistan's new democratic government gave the country a new constitution based on federal and parliamentary principles. It was a written constitution. Indeed, this is the constitution of an Islamic, democratic state. For the first time in the country's history a bicameral legislature, or parliament, was envisaged. Representation in the lower house of the parliament, called the National Assembly, was made on the basis of population while the upper house, called the Senate nad equal representatives from all the four federating units, or provinces. The provinces were ensured a certain provincial autonomy.

This constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, was enforced in the country on August 14, 1973.

Q3: Explain in detail the regime of Zia-ul-Haq.

Ans: The Regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, 1977-1988:

General Zia-ul-Haq toppled Bhutto's government and assumed power on July 5, 1977, initiating thus yet another age of Martial Law in the country. He pledged to hold elections within 90 days. During this period a total ban was imposed on both freedom of expression and political activities. In October 1977 postponement of elections and accountability of politicians was announced.

In March 1978 the Lahore High Court found Bhutto guilty of the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan and sentenced the ex-Prime Minister to death.

In July 1978 a civilian cabined, took oath under the Martial Law.

In September 1978 General Zia-ul-Haq declared himself President of the Republic. For the first time in the country, Zaqat, Ushar and Hudood Ordinances was enforced in 1979-80. In September 1979 local government

elections were held after a long break. On August 12, 1983 Zia ul Haq introduced his own constitutional formula under which presidential referendum was held on December 19, 1984. Zia ul Haq won the referendum by an overwhelming majority of vote count. Non-party based elections were held to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies on February 25 and February 28, 1985, respectively. On March 20, 1985, Muhammad Khan Junejo became Prime Minister of the Country.

On December 30, 1985, Zia ul Hag proclaimed the end of Martial Law in the country. Due to Pakistan's Afghan policy under his authority, Zia attained an important position in world politics. But due to the over-extension of his military rule, political, social, and economic institutions of the country were denied the opportunity to grow and gain stability.

Q4: Explain in detail Afghan Jihad and its effects:

Ans: Afghan Jihad and its effects:

In December 1979 more than a hundred thousand Soviet troops entered Afghanistan. There was the perceived threat of Soviet interference in Pakistan. So Pakistan took the historic decision to open its frontiers Afghan refugees. Pakistan called for an emergency conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic countries to be held in Islamabad. It was decided not to recognize Afghanistan's revolutionary government and Soviet aggression was condemned. Afghanistan was recognized to be a problem for the whole Islamic world and agreed to share the burden of Pakistan in assisting the Afghan refugees.

At the same aid to the refugees started to come from around the world. American aid, too started after two and half years.

Afghan Mujahideen were fighting the Soviet Union with conventional weapons. They had no anti-aircraft guns with which to fight and neutralize Soviet air raids.

Later on China also started to provide to Mujahideen with anti-aircraft stinger missiles which altered the balance of power in the Afghan war. Many volunteers came from the Arab world to join the fight against the Soviet occupying forces and their Afghan collaborators. This war, between the

Soviet Union and the United States of America and its Western allies, left lasting stains on the fabric of Afghan and Pakistan society, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Tribal Areas.

Q5: Write a note on the government of Muhammad Khan Junejo?

Ans: The Government of Muhammad Khan Junejo:

As the 1985 elections were held on non-party basis, the election of a prime Minister was a complicated issue. On March 20, 1985 Zia ul Haq proposed Muhammad Khan Junejo as the Prime Minister. Junejo was then a Member of the National Assembly form Sindh. On March 23, 1985 Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Restoration of Political Parties:

Personally Zia was against the existence of political parties. But he realized that a Parliamentary from of government could not work without the presence of political parties. Junejo formed his own political party consisting of 190 of the total of 237 Memebers of the National Assembly. The bill for the restoration of political parties was introduced in the National assembly in November, 1985. It was also passed by the Senate and enforced after being approved by President Zia ul Haq.

End of Martial Law:

On June 1, 1985 the Provincial Assembly of N.W.F.P (present-day Khyber Pakhtunkhaw) passed a resolution calling for the end of the Martial law. On the same day, the Provincial Assemblies of Punjab and Baluchistan also made the same demand. Junejo also demanded the termination of the Martial Law, which created rifts between the Prime Minister and the General. Zia agreed to ending Martial Law on the condition that the National Assembly pass the Eighth Amendment. Consequently, on January 1, 1986 Martial Law was brought to an end.

Q6: Write a note Nawaz Shareef's second term in office.

Ans: Nawaz Shareef's Second Term in Office (1997-99)

Nawaz Shareef's won the elections of February 3, 1997 with a heavy majority in the national assembly. On February 17, 1997 he took oath as Prime Minister. On April 1, 1997 the

Tirteenth Amendment Bill was passed. This amendment took away from the President the power to dissolve the National Assembly and to appoint the chiefs of the armed forces.

On June 30, 1997 the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was enacted, outlawing the practice of floor crossing. The Chief Justice, Syed Sajjad Ali Shah, opined against it but the other Judges rebelled against the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court was attacked by the supporters of Nawaz Shareef and his government. Thus Farooq Ahmad Laghari resigned from his position as the President of the Republic on December 2, 1997 and Waseem Sajjad, the Chairman Senate, became acting President.

The appointment of Sajjad Ali Shah as the Chief Justice of Pakistan was declared illegal on December 23, 1997 and Mian Ajmal was appointed as Chief Justice.

Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) nominated Justice (retired) Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar for the Presidency.

In 1998, the judicial crisis was resolved. But in the then North West Frontier Province –the Provincial Assembly passed a resolution demanding the renaming of the province as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. But the Federal Government ignored this demand and the relations between PML (N) and the ANP were affected.

When Nawaz Shareef declared his intention to start wark on constructing Kalabagh dam, opposition, as well as many coalition parties protested. After ANP, the MQM also parted its ways with the PML (N), largely on the issue of Kalabagh Dam.

In June 1998, two hundred people lost their lives in terrorist in Karachi. On October 30, 1998 the Sindh Assembly was dissolved and Governor Rule was imposed in the province.

In February 1999 the Lahore Declaration was jointly issued by the Nawaz Shareef and his visiting Indian counterpart Atal Bahari Bajpai.

A limited war between India and Pakistan erupted in the Kargal sector of Kashmir. On July 4, 1999 the war came to an end with the Washington Declaration which roused negative sentiment in the nation. On October 12, 1999 Nawaz removed General Pervez Musharraf from the position

of Chief of Army Staff and appointed General Zia-ud-Din Butt as the COAS. But General Pervez Musharraf did not comply with the order and overthrew Nawaz's government.

Q7: Write a detailed note on Pakistan as a Nuclear Power.

Ans: Pakistan as a Nuclear Power:

From the perspective of national defense, 1998 was an important year for Pakistan. On April 6 Pakistan successfully launched Ghauri, a missile with a range of 1500 kilometers. On May 11 and 12 India conducted nuclear tests and threatened Pakistan. Pakistan responded with its own nuclear tests on May 28, which created a wave of excitement among the masses. Also in 1999, Pakistan successfully conducted the lounch of Ghauri II and Shaheen missiles.

When Nawaz Shareef declared his intention to start wark on constructing Kalabagh dam, opposition, as well as many coalition parties protested. Nawaz Shareef declared his intention to start work on constructing kalabagh dam, opposition, as well as many coalition parties protested. Nawaz Shareef had no option but to rescind his decision and postpone the issue. After ANP, the MQM also parted its ways with the PML (N), largely on the issue of Kalabagh Dam.

In June 1998, two hundred people lost their lives in terrorist in Karachi. On October 30, 1998 the Sindh Assembly was dissolved and Governor Rule was imposed in the province. On January 30, 1999, the President issued an Ordinance for the establishment of Military Courts.

In February 1999 the Lahore Declaration was jointly issued by the Nawaz Shareef and his visiting Indian counterpart Atal Bahari Bajpai, which called for the resolution of all outstanding issues between the two neighbours through dialogue.

Also in 1999, Pakistan successfully conducted the launch of Ghauri II and Shaheen missiles. A limited war between India and Pakistan erupted in the Kargal sector of Kashmir. On July 4, 1999 the war came to an end with the Washington Declaration which roused negative sentiment in the nation. On October 12, 1999 Nawaz removed General Pervez Musharraf from the position of Chief of Army Staff

and appointed General Zia-ud-Din Butt as the COAS. But General Pervez Musharraf did not comply with the order and overthrew Nawaz's government.

Q8: What Reforms Undertaken During the Government of Shaukat Aziz and Parvez Musharaf?

Ans: Reforms undertaken During the Government of Shaukat Aziz and Parvez Musharaf:

Some of the reforms introduced by the government of Shaukat Aziz and Parvez Musharaf are as under:

1. Economic reforms:

I. General Sales Tax was implemented.

II. Tax rate was reduced while the tax net was widened.

III. Steps were taken for increasing the share of direct taxes from the rich in the total tax revenue.

IV. To increase the revenue generating capacity of provincial governments, provincial taxes were introduced.

V. The collection of tax on agricultural income was made a provincial matter.

VI. The office of the Tax Muhatasib was established.

2. Social Reforms:

To put the society in right direction, moderation policy was adopted. Women were given their right place in society. They were given more representation. Efforts were made to curb nepotism and corruption.

3. Democratic Reforms:

The revival of local government bodies with more powers was one of the most important reforms undertaken by the Musharaff regime. It helped to promote democratic culture at the grassroot level. National reconstruction Bureau (NRB) was established so that democratic institutions are stabilized.

4. Reforms in the Educational Sector:

The Higher Education Commission (HEC) was established with the objective of promoting higher education in the country. Foreign scholarships were offered to both students and teachers of outstanding academic record for pursuing higher education. Salaries and other

fringe benefits were made more attractive which lured many foreign qualified Pakistanis to return home and provide their services within the country.

5. Computerization of National Database:

The introductions of computerized National Identity Cards to the citizens and the creation of a national database of demographic statistics helped to improve the holding of censuses.

Chapter 2

PAKISTAN AND THE FOREIGN WORLD (EXERCISES)

I) Choose the correct answer to the following questions:

1) When was the border agreement signed between Pakistan and China?

a) 1950 b) 1956
c) 1961 d) 1963✓

2) With whose cooperation was the Gwadar Port built?

a) Iran b) China✓
c) Kuwait d) USA

3) How many wars have been fought to date by Pakistan and India on the Kashmir issue?

a) 2 b) 3✓
c) 4 d) 5

4) When was the Simla Agreement signed between Pakistan and India?

a) 1969 b) 1972✓
c) 1976 d) 1980

5) Which agreement took place between India and Pakistan in 1960?

a) The Sindh-Tas Agreement✓
b) The Agreement not to strike each other's nuclear installations.
c) The Simla Agreement
d) Trade Agreement

fringe benefits were made more attractive which lured many foreign qualified Pakistanis to return home and provide their services within the country.

5. Computerization of National Database:

The introductions of computerized National Identity Cards to the citizens and the creation of a national database of demographic statistics helped to improve the holding of censuses.

Chapter 2

PAKISTAN AND THE FOREIGN WORLD (EXERCISES)

I) Choose the correct answer to the following questions:

1) When was the border agreement signed between Pakistan and China?

a) 1950 b) 1956
c) 1961 d) 1963✓

2) With whose cooperation was the Gwadar Port built?

a) Iran b) China✓
c) Kuwait d) USA

3) How many wars have been fought to date by Pakistan and India on the Kashmir issue?

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5) Which agreement took place between India and Pakistan in 1960?

a) The Sindh-Tas Agreement✓
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c) The Simla Agreement
d) Trade Agreement

6) When did the Shah of Iran visit Pakistan for the first time?

a) 1948 b) 1950✓
c) 1952 d) 1953

7) The members of the regional cooperation for development included:

a) Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan
b) Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey
c) Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia
d) Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey✓

8) What is the number of the member countries of D-8?

a) 7 b) 8✓
c) 9 d) 10

9) When did Pakistan become member of the UNO?

a) August 1948 b) September 1947✓
c) October 1948 d) November 1948

10) Which city did the Taliban conquer in 1996?

a) Kandahar b) Jalal Abad
c) Kabul✓ d) Khost

11) How many states are there in Central Asia?

a) 5✓ b) 6
c) 8 d) 9

12) Which country, in terms of territory, is the largest in the Muslim world?

a) Pakistan b) Kazakistan✓
c) Uzbekistan d) Turkmenistan

13) How many Muslim countries participated in the first organization of Islamic Conference meeting in 1969?

a) 22 b) 23
c) 24✓ d) 25

14) After how many years is the OIC Summit held?

a) 1 years b) 3years✓
c) 4 years d) 5 years

15) When was the Kashmir issue brought before the UN?

a) 1 January 1948✓ b) 22 January 1948
c) 5 January 1949 d) 14 March 1949

16) When was the Standstill Agreement signed?

a) August 1948 b) August 1949
c) August 1947✓ d) October 1947

Additional Questions:

1) Pakistan is situated in the ____ of South Asia
a) North-west✓ b) North-east
c) South-west d) South-east

2) China lies ____ to Pakistan
a) North-west b) North-east✓
c) South-east d) South west

3) India lies ____ to Pakistan.
a) North b) South
c) East✓ d) West

4) To the ____ of Pakistan lies the Arabian Sea.
a) East b) West
c) North d) South✓

5) To the west of Pakistan lies ____
a) Afghanistan✓ b) Iran
c) China c) India

6) Pakistan has cordial relations with ____
a) India b) China✓
c) Afghanistan d) America

7) The karokoram Highway is a trade route between Pakistan and ____
a) Iran b) Afghanistan
c) China✓ d) India

8) Pakistan and China resolved border dispute in ____
a) 1957 b) 1958
c) 1960 d) 1963✓

9) Pakistan is manufacturing JF 17 Thunder with the help of ____
a) China✓ b) France
c) Russia d) America

10) The Heavy Mechanical complex is situated at ____
a) Kamra b) Taxila✓
c) Hattaro d) Sangodha

11) Kashmir issue led them to war on ____ occasions

a) Two b) Three✓
c) Four d) Five

12) The dispute between Pakistan and India was resolved by the Sindh Tas agreement in ____
a) 1958 b) 1960✓
c) 1962 d) 1964

13) In July _____ Pakistan and India signed the Simla Agreement.
a) 1970 b) 1971
c) 1972✓ d) 1973

14) _____ was the first country to recognize Pakistan soon after its birth.
a) Turkey b) Afghanistan
c) China d) Iran✓

15) In _____ Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey entered a pact called RCD.
a) 1964✓ b) 1965
c) 1966 d) 1967

16) Islamic Revolution in Iran came in ____
a) 1978 b) 1979✓
c) 1980 d) 1980

17) Economic cooperation organization (ECO) was founded in ____
a) 1983 b) 1984
c) 1985✓ d) 1986

18) _____ was the only country to have apposed Pakistan's membership to UNO.
a) America b) India
c) Israel d) Afghanistan✓

19) In 1996 the ____ took control of Kabul and formed a government there.
a) Taliban✓ b) Muahideen
c) Norhtern Allies d) Communist elements

20) In September 9, _____ Afghanistan was invaded by the USA and its NATO Allies.
a) 2000 b) 2001✓
c) 2002 d) 2003

21) There are _____ central Asian Muslim states.
a) Three b) Four
c) Five✓ d) Six

22) PIA and NBP have opened their offices in ____
a) Almatay b) Bishkek
c) Ashkabad✓ d) Karachi

23) _____ is the largest country of the Muslim world.
a) Uzbekistan b) Turkmenistan
c) Kyngystan d) Kazakhstan✓

24) Among the central Asian Republics _____ is Pakistan's closest neighbour.
a) Tajikistan✓ b) Uzbekistan
c) Turkmenistan d) Kyrogystan

25) The Faisal Mooque and the International Islamic University in Islamabad were built by ____
a) Turkey b) Saudi Arabia✓
c) Iran d) Kuwait

26) During the Balkan war and the world war I the Muslims of India supported ____
a) Saudi Arabia b) Iran
c) Turkey✓ d) Egypt

27) _____ is the Caucasian Republic farthest from Pakistan in geographical distance.
a) Uzbekistan b) Turkmenistan
c) Kyrogystan d) Azerbaijan✓

28) Pakistan has opposed _____ aggression against Azerbaijan.
a) Armenian✓ b) Russian
c) Georgain d) Chichnian

29) First Islamic conference held an the Moroccan capital, Rabat in September _____
a) 1968 b) 1969✓
c) 1970 d) 1971

30) ____ Muslim countries participated in the first Islamic conference.
a) Twenty b) Twenty two
c) Twenty four✓ d) Twenty six

31) The OIC headquarter is in ____ a city of Saudi Arabia.
a) Medina b) Mecca
c) Tayf d) Jeddah✓

32) The first SAARC summit was held in 1985 in the Dacca, the capital of ____
a) Bangladesh✓ b) Nepal
c) Sriolanta d) Bhutan

33) In recent years ____ also joined SAARC as a member state.
a) China b) Afghanistan✓
c) Turkey d) Iran

34) Pakistan's first Prime Minster visited ____ in 1950's
a) Great Britain b) France
c) Us✓ d) Russia

35) In 1965, the issue of Ran Kuch between Pakistan and India was resolved with the efforts of ____
a) China b) Us
c) UNO d) Great Britain✓

36) ____ percent of Pakistan's exports end up in the European Union.
a) 20✓ b) 25
c) 30 d) 35

37) Diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Japan were established in ____
a) 1950 b) 1952✓
c) 1954 d) 1956

38) Bilateral relations between the USSR and Pakistan commenced in ____
a) 1947 b) 1948✓
c) 1949 d) 1950

39) ____ percent population of Kashmir is Muslim.
a) 70 b) 75✓
c) 80 d) 85

40) On October 27, ____ the Maharaja Proclaimed his decision of Kashmir's accession to India.
a) 1947✓ b) 1948

c) 1949 d) 1950

41) On _____ 1948 India put the matter of Pakistan's interference in Kashmir at the security council

a) January I✓ b) February I

c) January 10 d) March I

42) Pakistan become member of the UNO on _____ 1947

a) December 30 b) November 30

c) October 30 d) September 30✓

II) Give short answers to the following questions.

Q1: What are the fundamental objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy?

Ans: Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

Pakistan was created on the basis of ideology. Ideological considerations and national interests were taken into account while laying down the foundations of its foreign policy. Following are the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy:

1) National Integrity and Security:

National and territorial integrity is the fundamental goal of Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan has always given primacy to the national security in its relations with other states. Pakistan respects security of other countries and expects the same from them.

2) Ideological Protection:

Since Pakistan is an ideological state, the protection of tis ideological frontiers is an important objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. As the ideology of Pakistan is rooted in Islam, promotion of unity within the Muslim world has a central place in Pakistan's foreign policy.

3) Economic Development:

Being a developing nation, economic development is among the country's top priorites.

Pakistan wants to have better relations with those countries with whom trade or economic cooperation can help achieve this.

Q2: Explain the importance of Pakistan's Geographical location.

Ans: Pakistan Geographical Importance:

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is situated in the north-west of South Asia. To its west and south-west lie, respectively, the Muslim countries of Afghanistan and Iran. While to its northeast and east lie China and India respectively. To the south of the country lies the Arabian Sea.

Because of its central location in Asia and the geo-strategic importance of the area it occupies, Pakistan plays key role in world politics. Its geographical position makes it conducive to promoting both regional and world trade and the interests of the Muslim world.

Q3: Write a note on the relations between Pakistan and China.

Ans: China:

After the Communist Revolution in 1948, the People's Republic of China had faced difficulties in its international relations. Pakistan recognized and maintained diplomatic relations with Communist China. Pakistan and China relationship became friendly in the 1960s. Pakistan played pivotal role in restoration of China as permanent member of the Security Council of the UN.

In 1950s there came to surface a border dispute between the two neighbours that were peacefully resolved with a bilateral treaty signed in Peking (present-day Beijing) in 1963.

In 1963, the first trade agreement between China and Pakistan was signed China and Pakistan are also bound by strong defense ties.

Jf 17 Thunder fighter plane in one symbol of collaboration in the defense production sector.

The Karakorum Highway and the Gwadar Port are important monuments of the cooperation between China and Pakistan in the economic field. The Heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila, the Aeronautical Complex at Kamra, the Sandak Prlject, Chashma power plant, Chitral Tunnel, and the Al-Khalid Tanks are some of the other examples of Chinese cooperation in both the development and defense sectors of Pakistan.

Pakistan and China often have the same position on international issues, in and outside the united Nations Organization.

Q4: Describe the relations between Pakistan and Uzbekistan?

Ans: Uzbekistan:

Pakistan has entered into various agreements with Uzbekistan regarding the promotion of cooperation. The first treaty on aviation between the two countries was signed in Karachi in 1992. in March 1992, a bilateral agreement for the promotion of economic and trade relations in the private sector was arrived at between the two countries. Under various agreements Pakistan and Uzbekistan are currently cooperating in the energy, trade, banking and communications sectors.

Uzbekistan is of the view that the Kashmir issue be settled amicably and in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people who are the main stakeholders in the whole issue.

Q5: What is OIC? Why did it come into being?

Ans: Organization of Islamic Conference:

The dream of political unity has been shared by many Muslims all over the world.

In the wake of the 1969 fire incident in occupied Bait-ul-Muqadus the foreign ministers meeting of the Arabs proposed the idea of holding a conference of the heads of states and governments of the Muslim countries. The task of organizing the conference was handed over to the Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia and Morocco, who after through deliberations constituted a seven member committee for realizing the task. This committee was composed of representatives from Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Somalia.

The Committee organized the conference in the Moroccan capital, Rabat in September 1969. Twenty-four Muslim countries participated in this conference that led to creation of the organization of Islamic Conference OIC.

Goals of the OIC are as under:

1. Resolving the problems faced by the Muslim world.

2. Supporting the liberation movement of the Palestinian people and providing them with assistance in their recovery of lands occupied by Israel.
3. Ensuring the defense of Muslim holy places.
4. Defending the independence and territorial integrity of the OIC member states and the efforts for the creation of an environment conducive to the promotion of unity and cooperation between them.

OIC summit is held every three years. The OIC headquarter is in Jeddah a city of Saudi Arabia. It is the largest organization of countries within the Islamic world with its fifty-seven member states at the present.

Q6: Write a note on Pakistan's role in the UN.

Ans: Pakistan's Role in the United Nations:

Pakistan became member of the United Nations Organizations (UNO) on September 30, 1947 and has been playing an active role in its affairs ever since.

Pakistan has attempted to use the platform provided by the UN for projecting its point of view on issues of national as well as international interests and for pursuing them.

Pakistan has become nonpermanent member of the UN security Council on several occasions.

Pakistan has offered its military and police services to the UN for its peacekeeping missions in various conflict zones all over the world.

Various UN agencies like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO). the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and UN Habitat have been providing invaluable services to Pakistan in the fields of humanitarian assistance, social welfare, and economic development. UN has disappointed Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir.

Q7: Write a note on the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Ans: Afghanistan:

Pakistan shares with Afghanistan not only deep religious ties but the two countries are locked in common history and culture. In spite of all this, they could not forge friendly relations.

Afghanistan was the only country to have opposed Pakistan's membership of the united Nations organization.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan paid an official visit to Afghanistan in August, 1956 which was followed by the visit of his Afghan counterpart to Pakistan in November the same year. These visits paved the way for normalization of relations between the two countries. Afghanistan is a landlocked country. In 1958 Pakistan agreed to let Afghanistan conduct its foreign trade using Pakistan for transit of goods to and from Afghanistan. The communist revolution in Afghanistan caused further hurdles in Pak-Afghan relation. Its people started an armed resistance to the revolution. Pakistan supported them on the basis of Islamic spirit and the interest of the country. It provided shelter and basic amenities to millions of Afghan refugees.

The resistance finally won and in 1992 Pakistan recognized and established full diplomatic relations with the government of the Mujahideen which had taken over Kabul. In 1996 the Taliban took control of Kabul and formed a government there. Pakistan was among the three countries which recognized Taliban as Afghanistan's legitimate government.

In the wake of the events of September 9, 2001 Afghanistan was invaded by the United States and its NATO allies. The Taliban government was toppled down. A new democratic government under Hamid Kharzai as President came into existence which was duly recognized by Pakistan. So relation between two countries have strengthened. Pakistan is one the prominent country which provided financial assistance to Afghanistan.

Additional Questions:

Q1: State briefly Pakistan foreign policy?

Ans: Pakistan's Foreign policy:

No country can expect to live in isolation from the rest of the world and meet its own economic needs and requirements. It is a country's foreign policy that determines the kinds of relations it wants to establish with others in the international community. The ultimate objectives of a country's foreign policy are the safeguarding and promotion of the country's interests. Foreign policy of a country not only depends on the emerging conditions in the world around it but also on a country's reevaluations of its priorities to preserve and/or attain its national interests. Thus, in international relations, there is no enemy and no friend forever. Nothing is permanent but only the national interests.

Q2: Write a not on the relations between Pakistan and Turkey?

Ans: Turkey:

Pakistan's relations with Turkey have been cordial since the beginning of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The two countries share a common heritage. During the Balkan War and the World War I (1914-1918), the Muslims of British India supported turkey.

At the end of the war, they started Khilafat Movement to protect Khilafat and Turkey from the ill designs of Allied powers.

A treaty of friendship was signed between Pakistan and Turkey in 1951, which calls for political, econmic, and cultural cooperation between the two countries with view to safeguarding their own common interests and the interests of their common allies. The two countries have also entered into agreement on cooperation in defense production and technology. As members of the Baghadad pact and CENTO collaboration between the two countries grew. In 1964, the organization of Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was created by Pakistan, Turkey and Iran. In 1985 the RCD was succeeded by the Economic Cooperation organization (ECO) which was later on joined by Afghanistan and the central Asian Republics.

During the wars of 1965 and 1971 between India and Pakistan, Turkey supported Pakistan morally and politically. Turkey has supported Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir issue also.

Q3: State briefly the relations between Pakistan and Azerbaijan?

Ans: Azerbaijan:

When Azerbaijan became independent in 1992, Pakistan welcomed it and established diplomatic ties with her. Azerbaijan is the Caucasian Republic farthest from Pakistan in geographical distance, but nearer because of being an Islamic state.

Soon after the establishment of diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Azerbaijan, the two countries concluded bilateral agreements for the promotion of cooperation in the fields of culture, economy, and science and education. In 1994, agreement was also signed for the promotion of cooperation in the field of health, leading to the exchange of medical students and collaboration in the manufacture of medicine and vaccines. Also, agreements have been signed between Azerbaijan and Pakistan regarding exploration of oil and gas.

Pakistan has opposed Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan and maintains that land disputes between the two should be peacefully resolved.

On its part, Azerbaijan has expressed its desire to resolve the Kashmir issue through peaceful means.

Q4: Write a note on 'SAARC'.

Ans: SAARC:

The South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC) came into existence primarily with the efforts of Bangladesh though Pakistan also showed great interest in its formation.

Foreign Secretary Level meeting were held in Colombo, Kathmandu and Islamabad. Islamabad's meeting led to the formation of SAARC. The first SAARC summit was held in 1985 in the Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh.

Its founding members include Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan. In recent years Afghanistan also joined SAARC as a member state.

Long Questions:

Q1: What is the importance of Pakistan's relations with its neighboring countries?

Ans: China:

After the Communist Revolution in 1948, the Peoples' Republic of China had faced difficulties in its international relations. Pakistan recognized and maintained diplomatic relations with communist China. Pakistan and China relationship became very friendly in the 1960s. Pakistan played pivotal role in restoration of china as permanent member of the Security Council of the UN.

In 1950s there came to surface a border dispute between the two neighbours that were peacefully resolved with a bilateral treaty signed in Peking (present-day Beijing) in 1963.

In 1963, the first trade agreement between China and Pakistan was signed. China and Pakistan are also bound by strong defense ties.

Jf 17 Thunder fighter plane is one symbol of collaboration in the defense production sector.

The Karakorum Highway and the Gwadar Port are important monuments of the cooperation between China and Pakistan in the economic field. The Heavy Mechanical complex at Taxila, the Aeronautical complex at Kamra, the Sandak Project, Chashma Power plant, Chitral Tunnel, and the Al-Khalid Tanks are some of the other examples of Chinese cooperation in both the development and defense sectors of Pakistan.

Pakistan and China often have the same position on international issues, in and outside the United Nations Organization.

India:

The relations between Pakistan and India have been stained right from independence. The fundamental cause for this is the Kashmir issue. The Kashmir issue is not merely the source of friction and cold war between these neighbours; it has led them to war on no less than three occasions.

The water dispute between Pakistan and India was resolved by the Sindh Tas (Indus Basin Treaty) agreement of 1960 which was achieved with the help of World Bank.

In 1971, India provided support to secessionist elements in East Pakistan which led to the Fall of Dhaka.

In July 1972 Pakistan and India signed the Simla Agreement in the Indian resort town of Simla, calling for both the countries to resolve their disputes through bilateral dialogues. The relations between India and Pakistan witnessed some improvement.

On the occasion of the SAARC Conference in 1988 the Prime Ministers of the India and Pakistan signed an agreement barring the two countries from targeting each other's nuclear installations.

In 1989 armed struggle against the Indian rule in the Indian-held Kashmir gathered momentum. India accused Pakistan behind this movement.

India wants to resolve all bilateral issues between the two countries, including the Kashmir issue, through bilateral. Pakistan wants to resolve issues and particularly the Kashmir issue, through and according the UN resolutions.

In 1990 relations between India and Pakistan slightly improved.

An important meeting took place in Agra between the presidents of Pakistan and Prime Minister of India on July 14-17, 2001. But the 3 days talks ended without any conclusion.

In 2004 during SAARC conference in Islamabad a meeting took place between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India.

Later on in September 2004 both the heads of the states met during the UN General Assembly Session. They agreed to continue dialogue. But still the tension exists between the two countries.

Iran:

Pakistan enjoys friendly relations with Iran right from its birth. Owing to their historic, cultural and social relations, Iran and Pakistan are very close to each others.

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan soon after its birth. Liaqat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first Prime Minister, went to Iran on official visit which was reciprocated by the Shah of Iran who visited Pakistan in 1950.

The relations between these two countries are deep-rooted and are based on mutual interests. In 1964, Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey entered into a pact called regional Cooperation for Development (RCD). In 1965, Pakistan and Iran signed a cultural agreement for the promotion of exchange of students, teachers, scholars and artists between the two countries.

RCD became defunct after the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran. It was succeeded by the Economic Cooperation Organization which was founded in 1985. The Muslim countries of Central Asia and Afghanistan also joined the ECO.

Iran and Pakistan have supported each other on various occasions. In 1961, following the efforts of the Shah of Iran relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were reestablished.

During the 1965 and 1971 wars Iran supported Pakistan morally, financially, and diplomatically. Likewise, when relations between Iran and Egypt deteriorated, Pakistan offered its services for normalizing these relations. Pakistan also tried to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end.

In 1997 Pakistan and Iran, joined by six other developing countries, formed the D-8. In 1998, when Pakistan became an atomic power, sanctions were imposed on the country. In these difficult days, Iran provided support to Pakistan.

Afghanistan:

Pakistan shares with Afghanistan not only deep religious ties but the two countries are locked in common history and culture. In spite of all this, they could not forge friendly relations.

Afghanistan was the only country to have opposed Pakistan's membership of the United Nations Organization, still the UNO accorded membership to Pakistan on September 30, 1947.

The prime Minister of Pakistan paid on official visit to Afghanistan in August, 1956 which was followed by the visit of his Afghan counterpart to Pakistan in November the same year. These visits paved the way for normalization of relations between the two countries. Afghanistan is a landlocked country. In 1958 Pakistan agreed to let Afghanistan conduct its foreign trade using Pakistan for transit of goods to and from Afghanistan. The communist revolution in Afghanistan caused further hurdles in Pak-Afghan relation. Its people started an armed resistance to the revolution. Pakistan supported them on the basis of Islamic spirit and the interest of the country. It provided shelter and basic amenities to millions of Afghan refugees.

The resistance finally won and in 1992 Pakistan recognized and established full diplomatic relations with the government of the Mujahideen which had taken over Kabul. In 1996 the Taliban took control of Kabul and formed a government there. Pakistan was among the three countres which recognized Taliban as Afghanistan's legitimate government.

In the wake of the events of September 9, 2001 Afghanistan was invaded by the United States and its NATO allies. The Taliban government under Hamid Kharzai as President came into existence which was duly recognized by Pakistan. So relation between two countries have strengthened. Pakistan is one the prominent country, which provided financial assistance to Afghanistan.

Q2: What do you Know about relations with the central Asian Republics?

Ans: Central Asian Republics:

Soon after their becoming independent states in the wake of the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Pakistan gave recognition to and established diplomatic relations with the Central Asian Republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, and Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan:

Pakistan has entered into various agreements with Uzbekistan regarding the promotion of cooperation. The first treaty on aviation between the two countries was

signed in Karachi in 1992. In march 1992, a bilateral agreement for the promotion of economic and trade relations in the private sector was arrived at between the two countries. Under various agreements Pakistan and Uzbekistan are currently cooperating in the energy, trade, banking and communications sectors.

Uzbekistan is of the view that the Kashmir issue be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri.

Turkmenistan:

Although Pakistan and Turkmenistan lie at great distance from each other in terms of geography, they are joined by the fabric of a common religion, cultural traditions, and a history.

Pakistan and Turkmenistan maintain good bilateral relations. The two share similar, views on most of the issues in the region.

Pakistan International Airline (PIA) and National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) have opened their offices in Ashkabad, the capital of Turkmenistan. As early as in 1991, Pakistan signed an agreement with Turkmenistan for the purchase of natural gas. In 1999, a joint commission for the promotion of cooperation in various sectors was formed by the two countries.

Kazakhstan:

Pakistan maintains good relations with Kazakhstan, which in terms of territory, is the largest country of the Muslim world. The two countries have unanimity of views on almost all the issues concerning the region.

The two countries entered into various agreements on cooperation in the fields of science and technology, trade, economy, and communications. In 1998 an agreement on Transit Trade was signed between Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrghystan, and China, that would promote trade in all these four countries.

Kyrgystan:

Pakistan enjoys friendly relations with Kyrgystan. The two countries have the same views on most of the issues of affecting the region and the world.

In 1991 Pakistan and Kyrgystan signed an agreement for the promotion and expansion of economic and cultural

ties between the two countries. The two have also an agreement on the control of drug trafficking.

In 1994 Pakistan, China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgystan came to agreement on upgrading the Karakoram Highway to international standards and on extending it to the Kazakh Capital Almatay and the Kyrgyz capital Bishkek.

Pakistan and Kiyrgystan first exchanged diplomatic missions in 1994.

Tajikistan:

Among the Central Asian Republics, Tajikistan is Pakistan's closest neighbor. It is separated from Pakistan by a narrow strip of Afghan land known as the Wakhan belt. Tajikistan and Pakistan are united by common religious and cultural traditions and they maintain close, friendly relations.

In view of the power shortage faced by Pakistan, in January 1992 Tajikistan offered Pakistan the supply of eclectric power. The two also signed agreements on air transport. Pakistan offered Tajikistan transit trade facility. In 1994, the two signed bilateral agreements on cooperation in the fields of science and technology, trade, and economic affairs.

Q3: Describe the important of Pakistan' relations with Saudi Arabia?

Ans: Saudi Arabia:

Pakistan enjoys excellent relations with the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The government of Saudi Arabia has supported Pakistan not only since its inception but even before that, in its support for the Pakistan movement. Saudi Arabia is among those countries that recognized Pakistan soon after its independence. The relations between the two countries are time-tested. Saudi Arabia has extended diplomatic, moral, and economic support to Pakistan on occasions when Pakistan had needed it. Tens of thousands of Pakistanis are working in Saudi Arabia who with their remittances that they send back home are making invaluable contributions to the country's foreign exchange.

The Fasial Mosque and the International Islamic University in Islamabad were built with the financial support of Saudi Arabia.

When sanctions were imposed on Pakistan following her nuclear detonations in May 1998, the Saudi government provided oil on soft loans, which helped to ease the effects of sanctions on Pakistan.

Following the devastating earthquake of October 8, 2005 the Saudi government and people provided ample assistance to the government and the people of Pakistan.

Q4: Analyze Pakistan's relations with the big powers.

Ans: Pakistan's Relations with Great Powers:

Right from beginning Pakistan has endeavored to establish friendly ties with the great powers with the view to facilitating the growth of its own economic and military power with their cooperation.

United States of America:

Pakistan's relations with the US have witnessed many ups and downs. Soon after gaining independence Pakistan expressed its intensions of friendship with the United States and its Western Allies. For its own vested interests Pakistan first prime minister visited US in 1950's. Pakistan formally joined Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). The two countries also signed a mutual defense pact in May 1954.

In Pakistan's 1965 war with India, the US did not provide Pakistan any help. Indeed it imposed an arms embargo on both the warring sides. Pakistan's war efforts were seriously undermined by the embargo.

Also in the 1971 war, the US did not provide any substantial support to Pakistan. Consequently, Pakistan's foreign policy began to tilt towards non-alignment and the country left both SEAO and CENTO.

In 1979, following the Iranian Revolution and the Communist Revolution in Afghanistan, the relations between Pakistan and the US took a new turn. The two countries entered into a phase of deep collaboration in their support of the Afghans in their fight against the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. But after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, US interest in the region waned and so did the US military and economic assistance of Pakistan.

Following the nuclear detonations by India and Pakistan in 1998 the US imposed economic sanctions on both the countries.

After the events of September 9, 2001 the US declared war on terrorism and invaded Afghanistan. Relations between Pakistan and the US took a new turn again. Thus the two countries have been drawn together into an alliance. Now US has reputedly declared that she wants permanent relation with Pakistan. But the fact is that in International Relations there is no permanent friend or foe. The real thing is the national interest.

United Kingdom:

Relations with the United kingdom are of special importance to Pakistan. This is so, to a large extent, because of its membership in the British Commonwealth.

Britain was among the first countries to give recognition to Pakistan as an independent sovereign state and to establish diplomatic relations with it.

In 1965, the issue of Ran Kuch between Pakistan and India was resolved with the efforts of Britain.

In September 1971 an agreement was signed between the two countries under which Britain committed itself to giving Pakistan economic aid of £ 250,000 for the construction of Tarbela Dam. In 1979, Britain wrote off Pakistan's debt amounting to £ 64,000,000.

Britain has a long history of cooperation with Pakistan in the defense sector. Britain played a positive role during the 1964 and 1971 wars. Likewise, in 1999, Britain played a positive role in defusing the tension between India and Pakistan.

European Union (EU):

Pakistan enjoys friendly relations with the European Union. Twenty Percent of Pakistan's exports end up in the European Union. Since 2001 Pakistan's relations with the EU have been constantly growing.

The EU is one of the largest donors of aid to Pakistan, cooperating with both government and nongovernmental organizations in such fields as health, education, population, and the eradication of child labor and drug abuse.

Japan:

Diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Japan were established in 1952. Relations between the two countries are based on sound footings. Trade and aid is quite prominent in these relations. Pakistan exports cotton to Japan whereas Japan has helped Pakistan in its industrial growth.

Japan emerged as a modern and advanced industrial nation. It not offered massive financial aid but also made a lot of investment in Pakistan towards its progress.

The Indus Highway the Kohat Tunnel, the Pakistan institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS), Islamabad and Ghazi Brotha power project are some of the most important examples of Japanese economic cooperation with Pakistan.

Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR):

Bilateral relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) commenced in 1949.These relations are based on historic and cultural bases. For some time the relations between the two remained friendly during 1947-1950, but the relations between the two last warmth in 1958. During the cold war the relation between Russia and Pakistan saw many ups and downs. After the 1965 war between India and Pakistan, normalcy returned to relations between Pakistan and the USSR.

In the 1980s following Pakistan's support to the Mujahideen in their war against the pro-Soviet government of Afghanistan, these relations were at all times low. With the beginning of the new millennium, relations between the two countries have started to improve. Both the countries have started bilateral exchange of educational, cultural, military and governmental delegations.

Q5: Describe in detail the Kashmir issue and the relations between Pakistan and India:

Ans: The Kashmir Issue:

The issue of Kashmir goes back to the partition of British India. According to the June 3, 1947 plan, the rulers of the Princely States of British India were free to join either India of Pakistan keeping in view the wishes of their population and the geographical location of their states.

At the time of the Partition, Kashmir was ruled by its Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh Dogra. On August 12, 1947 he

entered into the Standstill Agreement with Pakistan, assuring her that the decision on the future of Kashmir would not be taken in haste. Then, in spite of Kashmir's greater proximity with Pakistan rater than with India and in spite of the fact that 75 percent of its population were Muslim, on October 27, 1947 the maharaja proclaimed his decision of Kashmir's accession to India. In view of the unpopularity of this decision among the Kashmiri masses, he also requested India to send its military into Kashmir. As expected, this declaration provoked widespread protests throughout the valley which soon turned into an armed uprising against the state authorities.

So in 1947-48 Pakistan had to indulge in Kashmir to safe guard its borders. Pakistan gave its support to the liberation movement allowing the tribesmen from the tribal areas of Pakistan to fight alongside the freedom fighters. Parts of Kashmir adjoining the Pakistani frontier, and which were almost completely Muslims, were liberated and the government of Azad Kashmir was established there.

In the rest of Kashmir, which had fallen under Indian control, a movement for independence from Indian rule persisted.

On January 1, 1948 India put the matter of Pakistani interference in Kashmir at the Security Council of the United Nations. The United Nations enforced a ceasefire agreement between the India and Pakistan and passed two resolutions for the peaceful resolution of the dispute. These resolutions called for the holding of a plebiscite in Kashmir, for deciding its future on the principle of self-determination.

For various reasons these resolutions could not be implemented. The Un has sent many Commissions to the subcontinent with a view to facilitating implementation of these resolutions. But India has squarely refused the holding of a plebiscite in Kashmir.

In the meanwhile, the situation in Indian-held Kashmir remains restive. The freedom fighting goes on with varying intensities, while the cruelties of the Indian Amy also continue.

Pakistan maintains a principled stand on extending its moral and diplomatic support to freedom fighters. It is

hoped that they will determine their future over the status of Kashmir.

Chapter 3

ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

I) Choose the right answer to the following questions:

1) When did economic planning begin in Pakistan?

a) 1950 b) 1952✓
c) 1953 d) 1955

2) What percentage of the country's crude oil needs does Pakistan import?

a) 75 b) 80
c) 85 d) 90✓

3) What percentage of the total natural gas consumption in the country goes into the manufacture of fertilizers?

a) 29✓ b) 24
c) 33 d) 37

4) What is the percentage of the country's national population engaged in agriculture?

a) 51 b) 65✓
c) 70 d) 75

5) What percentage of the country's total electricity generation in hydro-generated?

a) 30✓ b) 38
c) 47 d) 49

6) Which of the following sources of energy is renewable?

a) Water✓ b) Crude Oil
c) Uranium d) Natural Gas

7) What is the exchange of goods called?

a) Industry b) Imports
c) Exports d) Trade✓

8) In which province was gas first discovered?

a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa b) Baluchistan✓
c) Sindh d) Punjab

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a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa b) Baluchistan✓
c) Sindh d) Punjab

9) In which province is the Karez method of irrigation practiced?

a) Baluchistan✓ b) Punjab
c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa d) Sindh

10) Which of the following cities has solar power station?

a) Lahore b) Queta
c) Okara✓ d) Faisalabad

Additional Questions:

1) _____ of Pakistan's population is linked with Agriculture.

a) 40% b) 50%
c) 66% d) 65%✓

2) The Share of agriculture in the country's Gop around _____ percent.

a) 20 b) 25
c) 32✓ d) 40

3) Out of 921 industries in British India only came under jurisdiction of Pakistan

a) 30 b) 34✓
c) 40 d) 54

4) Many large industrial units in the country were nationalized in _____

a) 1972✓ b) 1973
c) 1974 d) 1975

5) Commercial banks working in the private sector were nationalized in _____

a) 1972 b) 1974✓
c) 1976 d) 1978

6) Industrial Development corporation was established in _____

a) 1950 b) 1951
c) 1952✓ d) 1953

7) _____ percent of Pakistan's demand for crude oil is met by local production.

a) 25 b) 20
c) 15 d) 10✓

8) _____ of natural gas is used in fertilizer factories.

a) 20 b) 25
c) 29✓ d) 10

9) Cultivable land in the total area of the country is only around ____ percent.
a) 30 b) 38✓
c) 42 d) 44

10) Around ____ percent of total land is irrigated.
a) 70✓ b) 65
c) 60 d) 55

11) ____ is also used in the manufacture of edible oil.
a) Wheat b) Maize✓
c) Rice d) Jute

12) _____ percent of the tobacco crop is produced in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
a) 60 b) 65
c) 70 d) 75✓

13) ____ Percent of industrial labour force is employed in cottage and small scale industries.
a) 80✓ b) 75
c) 70 d) 65

14) Cottage and small industries contribution to the GDP is only around ____ percent.
a) 3.00 b) 2.5✓
c) 2.00 d) 1.75

15) Major sources of energy in Pakistan meet around ____ of the energy needs.
a) 55% b) 60%
c) 65%✓ d) 70%

16) In Pakistan around ____ percent electricity is thermal.
a) 70✓ b) 65
c) 60 d) 55

17) Most of the gas in Pakistan is obtained from Sui in ____
a) Punjab b) Baluchistan✓
c) Sindh d) KPK

18) _____ deposits at Tharo in Sindh are estimated to be around 175 billion tons.

a) Natural Gas b) Petroleum

c) Coal✓ d) Crude Iron

19) A small power station on solar energy is currently under operation in ____

a) Multan b) Quetta

c) Kot Adu d) Okara✓

20) The country has a ____ megawatt nuclear power station at Karachi.

a) 137✓ b) 200

c) 237 d) 300

21) The Arabian sea is in the ____ of Pakistan.

a) North b) South✓

c) East d) West

22) Bin Qasim port, was built some 35 km west of ____.

a) Gawadar b) Pasni

c) Karachi✓ d) Makran

23) Gawdar port in Baluchistan was built with _____ cooperation.

a) Geroman b) American

c) Britain d) Chinese✓

24) The Lahore Dry port, which was built in _____ is the most important in the country.

a) 1974✓ b) 1972

c) 1970 d) 1968

Short Questions:

II) Write short answers to the following questions.

Q1: Write a note on Mineral oil (crude oil)?

Ans: Crude oil:

Crude oil, also known as petroleum, is one of the world's most important source of energy. Most of the transport of land, in sea or air all over the world is carried out by vehicles fuelled by petroleum refined from crude oil. Its importance is increasing with the passage of time because its demand is constantly growing due to industrialization and the expansion of transportation.

Because only about 10 percent of Pakistan's demand for crude oil is met by local production, the country has to import the rest by spending vast amounts of foreign exchange. Import of crude oil is a major source of Pakistan's foreign trade deficit.

Crude oil reserves in Pakistan are found in Kot Saring, Toot, Mial, Khor, Dhalian (District Attock), Dhoduk (District Dera Ghazi Khan), Karsal (District Jehlam), District Badien and Adhi Qazian (District Rawalpindi) important reserves are also found in southern Sindh.

Q2: Write notes on the following (i) Natural Gas (ii) Coal (iii) Agriculture.

Ans: Natural Gas:

Natural Gas is another important source of energy. Besides domestic use, it is used in cars, fertilizer factories, cement factories and thermal powerhouses. 29% of natural gas is used in fertilizers factories and 24% in other factories.

Natural Gas reserves in Pakistan are found at Sui in Baluchistan; at Khairpur, Sari, Hundi, Mazrani, Kandkot, and Saring in Sindh; at Dhoduk, Pircoh, Dhalian, and Minal in Punjab; and at Gurguri near Karak in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Coal:

Coal continues to be an important mineral resource. Before the availability of oil and gas coal was used to run factories and railway engines.

In Pakistan, its mines are found at Mach, Khosar, Sharg, Degari, Bolan, Lakhrha, Makarwal, Jhanpur, and Tharparker. The world's largest coal reserve has been discovered at thar in Sindh but it has not yet been properly exploited.

Agriculture:

Pakistan in an agricultural country in the sense that 65% of its population is directly and indirectly linked with agriculture. Agriculture sector provides raw material to the industrial sectors. The share of agriculture in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around 32 percent. However, our agriculture sector is yet underdeveloped. Government has taken the following steps for improving the agriculture sector:

Q3: What are the sources of irrigation in Pakistan? Describe briefly?

Ans: Means of Irrigation:

Water resources are very unevenly distributed throughout the country. While at some places these are found in abundance, others lack it almost completely.

The Irrigation System:

Most of the cultivated land in the country is irrigated either through canal irrigation system or tube-wells.

The Canal System:

Pakistan's canal irrigation system is among the most important in the world. The network of dams, barrages, head-works and the canals and water channels flowing form them expands in many regions of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. The irrigation network operates on a very limited scale in Baluchistan.

Tube-Wells:

The number of irrigation tube-wells operating in the country is in the tens of thousands. In areas of Sindh and Baluchistan where there are no perennial water flows efforts are being make to install one thousand new tube-well for irrigation purposes.

Wells:

The practice of using animal power for drawing water from wells for irrigation is still in place in some parts of the country.

Karez:

Karez is the name given to the method of irrigation practiced in parts of Baluchistan whereby groundwater reserves are drawn out through underground canals.

Barrages:

Building barrages on rivers and diverting the flow of their waters through canals is an important method of irrigation in the country. Many great barrages have been built on various rivers like those at Chashma, Kalabagh, Taunsa, Guddu, and kotri on the river Indus.

Dams:

There are many dams in Pakistan catering to the country's irrigation needs which at the same time are used for power generation. The three largest among these are Tarbela Dam, Mangla Dam, and Warsak Dam.

Q4: What industries are included in the cottage and small scale Industries?

Ans: Cottage and Small Scale Industries:

Cottage and Small Scale Industries refer to those industries that rely more on labour than on machines. These industries play a major role in the country's economic life. Apart from meeting the needs of the local and domestic markets, this sector also contributes to the foreign exchange reserves through export trade.

Some of the important industries falling under this category are carpet industry, metalwork, hosiery, shoes, sports goods, surgical instruments, plastic goods, carpentry, and leather goods.

It is estimated that around 80 percent of industrial labour farce is employed in cottage and small scale industries.

Q5: What is meant by imports? What are Pakistan's major imports?

Ans: Imports:

Those things which are needed in country and are brought from other countries are called imports.

Pakistan's Major Imports:

Pakistan's major imports include automobile and automobile parts, chemicals, fertilizer, medicines, machinery, iron, petroleum, industrial raw material, stationary, cooking oil, tea, weapons and defense technology.

Q6: What is meant by exports? What are Pakistan's major exports.

Ans: Exports:

Those things which are surplus in country are sent to other countries are called.

Pakistan's Major Exports:

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country and most of its export belongs to agricultural products.

Both agricultural and industrial goods play a part in Pakistan's export trade. Some of the more important exports of the country include cotton, cloth, garments, woolen products, rugs, leather goods, sports goods, surgical implement, fish, rice, vegetables and fruits.

Pakistan major export markets include Saudi Arabia, Dubai, the European union, united kingdom, united States, Japan, Hong Kong, and various other countries in Asia and Africa.

Q7: Write a note on Pakistan's major seaports.

Ans: Pakistan's Major Ports:

The Karachi Port:

Karachi Port is the oldest in Pakistan. It is one of the important ports in the region, catering to the needs of international trade between the country and the rest of the world.

Bin Qasim Port:

In view of Pakistan Steel Mill and the country's growing international trade a new port, the Bin Qasim port, was built some 35 kilometers west of Karachi.

Gawadar Port:

Gawadar Port in Baluchistan was built with Chinese cooperation. With the passage of time this port is anticipated to assume an ever greater role in the country's international trade and development.

Dry Ports:

The Lahore Dry Port, which was built in 1974 at the railways depot, is the most important in the country. Other Dry ports in the country are at Rawalpindi, Peshawr, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Multan, Queta, and Haiderabad.

Additional Questions:

Q1: What role plays trade in country's economy?

Ans: Trade:

International trade plays an important role in a country's economy. A country's balance of trade is an important indicator of the economic development of a state.

The volume of Pakistan's foreign trade has constantly been growing with its industrial growth. Initially Pakistan exported agricultural products only but now the share of industrial goods has been constantly increasing.

Q2: What is meant by natural resources?

Ans: Natural Resources:

Natural resources play on important role in the economy and prosperity of a country. Climate, forests, water, minerals, animals, man power, mountain etc are sources of natural resources.

The country has vast reserves but unfortunately. Pakistan's natural resources have been extremely underutilized.

Q3: What role plays education in the development of a country?

Ans: Education:

There is certain link between a country's educational development and its economic development. Without investment in education that brings about development in human resources, the objectives of a country's economic progress cannot be realized.

In each five year plan, the government allocates funds to educations. The aim of the new education policy is to prepare the nation for the challenges of the 21st century.

Q4: What are Mineral resources and what types of mineral resources are found in Pakistan?

Ans: Mineral Resources:

Raw materials play an important role in a country's industrial development. The existence and availability of mineral resources is the key to a strong economy.

Extraction of these mineral resources require great technical skills which is often very rare locally in developing countries having poor technologies.

Pakistan is endowed with many mineral resources including crude oil, natural gas, coal, iron, chromite, copper, carbonate, marble, gypsum, sulpher, china clay and salt.

Q5: Briefly discuss the importance of Agriculture in the economy.

Ans: The importance of Agriculture in the Economy:

Agriculture continues to be the most important sector of Pakistan's economy because around 65 percent of the population is directly or indirectly associated with it.

Apart from directly fulfilling the country's food needs, agriculture also facilitates livestock-raising, which in turn contributes to meeting the country's food needs.

In Pakistan the agriculture sector contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product by 32 percent and to the foreign exchange by 45 percent.

Q6: State Agriculture Potential in Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan's Agricultural Potential:

A large portion of Pakistan's plains is irrigated by an excellent irrigation system of the waters of the river Indus and its tributaries. The silt brought by these waters constantly renews the land's fertility. The plains of the Indus river basin are among the most fertile in the world. The climate is also favorable to vegetation.

But the share of cultivable land in the total area of the country is only around 38 percent, of which only 24 percent is actually under cultivation. If the remaining 62 percent is make cultivable the economy will grow tremendously.

Of the total irrigated land of the country around 70 percent is irrigated through irrigation canals while the remaining 30 percent is irrigated through tube-wells. Pakistan has many reserves and glaciers if the water is used properly, agriculture will grow tremendously.

Q7: What are the main sources of energy in Pakistan?

Ans: Sources of Energy:

Natural gas, petroleum, coal and hydroelectric power are the major sources of energy in Pakistan, meeting around 65 percent of the country's energy needs. The remaining 35 percent are provided by the traditional means of burning wood and biomass.

Natural gas, crude oil, coal and fissile materials (like uranium) used in nuclear power plants are all scarce, non-renewable resources, mainly are used for machines, factories

and vehicles. Water, wind, and the sun are inexhaustible and renewable sources of energy.

Q8: Write a note on 'Solar Energy'

Ans: Solar Energy:

Because the world's oil, gas, and coal resources are finite and their increasing use is fast depleting their reserves, the world's energy crisis is bound deepen if dependence on these natural resources is not reduced.

The development of solar energy is one means to reducing dependence on the fossil fuels. There are many electronic devices such as calculators, wall clocks, radioes etc. running solar energy.

Solar power plants can be constructed for power generation. The mechanism involves large lenses concentrating sunlight on water in large boilers, boiling the water and thus generating steam which runs a turbine which in turn generates electric power. It is also possible to use the steam for running heavy machinery rather than a turbine for power generation. While ideally located for the exploitation of solar energy, little efforts have been made by the country in this regard. This is largely because the technology for utilizing solar energy is currently very expensive.

A small power station operating on solar energy is currently under operation in Okara.

Q9: Write a note on Nuclear Energy in Pakistan?

Ans: Nuclear Energy:

Pakistan has energetically pursued its ambition of using nuclear power for peaceful purposes. The country has a 137 megawatt nuclear power station at Karachi. Another at Chashma in Mainwali has the capacity of generating 300 megawatts of electric power. At this same location, another nuclear power plant is under construction.

The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is the country's prime institution responsible for the development of nuclear energy in the country.

After achieving the technology for uranium enrichment, the country has also succeeded in various other process necessary for nuclear power production. After the

acquisition of nuclear reprocessing plants, the country will be on the path to self-sufficiency in the field of nuclear fuel.

Q10: Write a note on Balance of Trade?

Ans: Balance of Trade:

A Country's balance of trade is a statement of the total value of its exports in relation with the total value of its imports.

As the value of our imports is larger than the value of our exports, our country is said to have a trade deficit.

Pakistan has a long history of deficit in its balance of international trade. This has led the country to constantly borrow for bridging the deficit.

The deficit can be reduced by either decreasing the imports or by increasing the volume of exports which can be achieved by expanding national production capabilities and enforcing stringent quality controls. Pakistan consulates abroad can play important role in promoting exports.

Long Questions:

Q1: Write a note on Pakistan's mineral resources?

Ans: Mineral Resources:

Raw materials play an important role in a country's industrial development. The existence and availability of mineral resources is the key to a strong economy.

Extraction of these mineral resources require great technical skills which is often very rare locally in developing countries having poor technologies. Thus, for exploiting their mineral riches, these underdeveloped countries often rely on the services of multinational companies.

Pakistan is endowed with many mineral resources including crude oil, natural gas, coal, iron, chromite, copper, carbonate, marble, gypsum, sulpher, china clay and salt. They are discussed as follows.

1. Crude Oil:

Crude oil, also known as petroleum, is one of the worlds most important source of energy. Most of the transport on land, in sea or air all over the world is carried out by vehicles fuelled by petroleum refined from crude oil. Its importance is increasing with the passage of time

because its demand is constantly growing due to industrialization and the expansion of transportation.

Because only about 10 percent of Pakistan's demand for crude oil is met by local production, the country has to import the rest by spending vast amounts of foreign exchange. Import of crude oil is a major source of Pakistan's foreign trade deficit.

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3: Coal:

Coal continues to be an important mineral resource. Before the availability of oil and gas coal was used to run factories and railway engines.

In Pakistan, its mines are found at Mach, Khosar, Sharg, Degari, Bolan, Lakhrha, Makarwal, Jhanpur, and Tharparker. The world's largest coal reserve has been discovered at Thar in Sindh but it has not yet been properly exploited.

4: Crude Iron:

Many low grade iron ores have been discovered in Pakistan. These are found in chalghazi, Kalabagh, Langrial, and Chitral. High grade iron ore has been discovered at Nokandi in Baluchistan.

5: Gypsum:

Gypsum is found at Daudkhel, Khewra, and Dandot.

It is used in fertilizer and cement industries and in the manufacturing of plaster of Paris.

6: Marble:

Marble is widely used in the construction industry. High grade marble in various colors-white, green, brown and ash color- is found at various location e.g. Swat, Mardan, Nowshera, and Malagori near Warsak in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Chinai in Baluchistan have important deposits of marble. Mohmand and Bajaur Agencies have also important deposits of this mineral. Marble is also an important export of Pakistan.

7: Carbonate:

Carbonate- which is widely used in construction and in the cement and glass industries- is found at many locations in Pakistan. Some of the important among these include Kohat, Margalla, Taxila, Ranipur, Harnai, Rohri.

8: Chromite:

Chromite is found abundantly throughout Pakistan. It is used in the iron and paint industries, and in the manufacturing of photographic materials. The deposits of chromite are found at Muslim Bagh, Chaghi, and Kharan in Baluchistan and at Charsadda and Malakand in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. There are also important deposits of this mineral in North Waziristan, FATA.

9: Salt:

Khewra, Bahadur Khel, and Jatta have vast deposits of salt. Salt is also obtained from sea-water in the coastal areas of Baluchistan.

10: Sulphur:

Sulphur is widely used in chemical industries like the manufacture of explosives. Baluchistan has vast deposits of Sulphur ores. It is also found in Mardan and Jaccobabad. There are factores for extracting sulphur from these ores in Quetta and Karachi.

11: Copper:

Sandak and Chaghi in Baluchistan have important deposits of copper. Recently, vast deposits of this important mineral resource have been discovered at Recodik, also in Baluchistan.

Apart from the manufacture of wire used in electrical appliances, copper is also widely used in the manufacture of household utensils and in the minting of coins.

Q2: Enumerate the causes of low agricultural production in Pakistan. Which steps are being taken to promote produce in the agricultural sector of the national economy?

Ans: Causes for Low Agricultural Produce in Pakistan:

Following are the main causes for Pakistan's low agricultural produce:

1: Traditional Farming Methods:

Lack of awareness of modern agricultural practices has kept a vast majority of the farmers to use old farming methods due to which the per acre produce is low. This causes loss not only to the farmers but he economy of Pakistan also.

2: Lack of Financial Resources:

Majority of the population of Pakistan is poor and attached with agriculture. Due to poverty they can not afford fertilizer, seeds and use of modern technology.

3: The Continual Division of Land:

Due to the prevailing inheritance patterns in the country, agricultural land is continually divided among the inheritors from generation to generation. This results in ever smaller pieces of lands which make them unsuitable for mechanical farming. The country has to bear the loss.

4: Shortage of cultivated land:

The constantly expanding population of the country as whole results in the shortage of land in that much agricultural land is constantly turned into residential areas.

5: Crops Diseases:

In Pakistan a large percentage of crops are annually attacked by pests. Pesticides are costly and the farmers cannot buy them. So a large portion of the crops is destroyed by these pest.

6: Water-logging and Salinity:

In Pakistan, each year a certain fraction of agricultural land is rendered uncultivable by water-logging and salinity.

7: Lack of Education in Agricultural Sciences:

Besides poverty lack of education in modern agricultural sciences is an important hurdle in the growth of agricultural productivity. The formers are unaware of the modern agricultural techniques. That is one of the reason that there is no growth in agricultural produce.

8: Shortage of Water:

Although irrigation system is present in some areas, but still there are areas where there is scarcity of water and farmers face difficulty.

9: Lack of Agricultural Research:

The number of educational institutions and research stations dedicated to agricultural sciences is not sufficient to cater to the needs of the nation. Also insufficient are the resources allocated to these facilities.

Steps for Increasing the Country's Agricultural Production:

Pakistan's vast plain areas consisting of the upper and lower Indus river basins are among some of the world's most fertile lands. The rest of the cultivated land, too, is very fertile. The following measures can help, improve the country's agricultural output:

1: Salinity Control and Land Reclamation:

Water-logging and salinity control projects can help land reclamation and thus increase the area under cultivation.

2: Absentee Landlordism:

Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivable land owned by landlords who have no interest in farming it remains uncultivated or under-cultivated. Bringing these lands under cultivation will increase the volume of agricultural output of the country.

3: Land Reforms:

Land reforms can motivate the farmers to work with greater zeal.

4: Agricultural Education:

Government can starts programme where in the farmers can be educated in agricultural resources and pest control. etc. Agricultural Research has to be established for better yield which can certainly help to improve agricultural productivity.

5: Chemical Fertilizers:

The timely availability and lower costs of fertilizers would make the use more widespread and thus increase land productivity in agricultural goods.

6: Irrigation:

The resolution to the problem of water shortages by building new tube-wells and small dams will improve the conditions. A certain expansion of agricultural output would be an outcome.

7: The Provision of Loan Facilities:

The Government can pursue more energetically its program of agricultural loans while at the same time making it more flexible.

8: The provision of Modern Agricultural Machinery:

The use of modern industrial machinery can quickly bring uncultivated lands under cultivation. Mechanization will also increase agricultural productivity of lands already under cultivation.

9: Flood Control:

By building new dams, not only agricultural land losses be prevented, but also the water held in these reservoirs can be used for irrigation during dry season.

Q3: Which crops are grown in Pakistan? Describe in detail.

Ans: Pakistan's Major Crops:

1: Wheat:

Wheat is the country's most important crop. It is the staple food of the people of Pakistan. No other crop is grown as extensively in Pakistan as wheat. It is grown throughout the country, mostly in irrigated plain areas and on a small scale in the barani areas. Potohar is also a wheat growing area.

2: Rice:

Rice is one of Pakistan's main food crops. The country is not only self-sufficient in its rice production but also an important exporter of high quality rice in the world. Much of the rice produced in the country is grown in the humid plains of Punjab and Sindh. It is also grown in the mountainous regions of Khyber Paktunkhwa and the Northern Areas.

3: Cotton:

Cotton is an important crop and a huge source of the country's foreign exchange. Cotton is mostly grown in the southern plains of the Punjab and in Sindh.

4: Sugarcane:

Sugarcane is grown in warmer climates with enough irrigation water. It is grown widely in the Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

5. Maize:

Maize is an important crop of the country used as staple food source in many rural areas. Parts of the maize crop which are not edible for humans are fed to livestock. Maize, or corn, is also used in the manufacture of edible oil. It is grown in most of the regions in Pakistan and Azad Kashmir.

6: Tobacco:

Tobacco is one of Pakistan's most important cash crop. Around 75 percent of the tobacco crop is produced in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and about 25 percent in the Punjab.

7: Pulses:

Various kinds of pulses such as chana, Masoor, Mong and Mash etc. are grown in the barani areas of Punjab, Sindh, and Southern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Q4: Describe the role of industries in national economic development. Give an account of the country's small and large industries.

Ans: Industries:

The role of Industries in National Economic Development:

Industries add value to raw material and thus generate capital and contribute to the national wealth, for example by processing cotton into cloth.

By raisin the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and helping create employment opportunities, industrialization paves the road for the betterment of life standard.

Industry is at the base of a nation's economic power. And economic power translates easily into political and military might.

Recognizing the importance of industries, the government has been taking various steps to facilitate industrialization right from the beginning. The establishment of Pakistan Industrial Board (1948), Pakistan Industrial Investment Corporation (1949), Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (1952) and Pakistan Industries Development Bank are examples in this regard.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries:

Cottage and Small Scale Industries refer to those industries that rely more on labour than on machines. These industries ply a major role in the country's economic life. Apart from meeting the needs of the local and domestic markets, this sector also contributes to the foreign exchange reserves through export trade.

Some of the important industries falling under this category are carpet industry, metalwork, hosiery, shoes, sports good, surgical instruments, plastic goods, carpentry, and leather goods.

It is estimated that around 80 percent of industrial labour force is employed in cottage and small scale industries. Yet the contribution of these industries to the GDP is only around 2 5 percent, which is small given the large number of human resources engaged in them.

Larger Industries:

Large industries demand not only large financial resources but a supporting physical infrastructure like communication network, power supply, water supply, telecommunications, access to raw materials and trained labour and professional staff.

Industrial growth is possible where ever these resources are present. Government has established big industrial zones throughout Pakistan to promote industry.

- Pakistan's larger industrial sector includes textile, sugar, edible oil, fertilizers, cement, leather shoes, iron and steel, heavy machinery, chemical, oil refineries, and petroleum industries.

Q5: What is meant by sources of energy? Describe different sources of energy.

Ans: Sources of Energy:

Natural gas, petroleum, coal and hydroelectric power are the major sources of energy in Pakistan, meeting around 65 percent of the country's energy needs. The remaining 35 percent are provided by the traditional means of burning wood and biomass.

Natural gas, crude oil, coal and fissile materials (like uranium) used in nuclear power plants are all scarce, non-renewable resources, mainly are used for machines, factories and vehicles. Water, wind, and the sun are inexhaustible and renewable sources of energy.

Thermal and Hydro-Electric:

Electricity defines the modern world. Apart from being essential part of everyday life in modern times, it fuels the economy.

Around two-thirds of Pakistan's electricity generation is accomplished by burning gas, coal, or petroleum in thermal power plants. Around 70 percent electricity is thermal.

Electricity produce by water is called hydroelectric. Around 30 percent of electricity is hydro electricity. For this purpose, huge power-houses have been established at Tarbela, Mangle, Warsak, Dargai and Ghazi Barotha.

Natural Gas:

Natural gas was discovered in the country for the first time at Sui in Baluchistan. The natural gas at Sui is easily accessible, lying at around 4,000 feet below the surface of the earth. The Sui fields continue to meet a large share of the country's needs of natural gas.

Apart from its use in households, natural gas is widely used in transportation and industries, particularly in the manufacture of fertilizers and thermal power stations. Most of the gas in Pakistan is obtained from Sui in Baluchistan.

Coal:

Coal continues to be one of the country's major mineral resources. Most of the coal found in Pakistan is not high grade. It is used largely in bricks manufacturing and cement industries.

Coal is found at various locations throughout the country. Coal deposits at Thar in Sindh are estimated to be around 175 billion tons.

Petroleum:

Progress in modern word depends on petroleum. All the modern means of the transportation and factories will stop if there is no oil. Pakistan's domestic production of petroleum is insufficient to meet the country's consumption needs.

There are significant reserves of this mineral resource in the country, particularly at Attock, Rawalpindi, Jehlum, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Badin.

Solar Energy:

The development of solar energy is one means to reducing dependence on the fossil fuels. There are many electronic devices such as calculators, wall clocks, radioes etc. running on solar energy.

Solar power plants can be constructed for power generation. (The mechanism involves large lenses concentrating sunlight on water in large boilers, boiling the water and thus generating steam which runs a turbine which in turn generates electric power. It is also possible to use the steam for running heavy machinery rather than a turbine for power generation.)

While ideally located for the exploitation of solar energy, little efforts have been made by the country in this regard. This is largely because the technology for utilizing solar energy is currently every expensive.

A small power station operating on solar energy is currently under operation in Okara.

Q2: Discuss Industrial Development in Pakistan since 1947.

Ans: Industrial Development:

At the time of its independence Pakistan's industrial base was very weak. At the time of partition there were some 921 industries in British India of which only 34 came under the jurisdiction of Pakistan.

A strong industrial base is essential for a country's agricultural development, balance of payments in its international trade, and reduction in its rate of unemployment.

The lack of political stability, which has characterized the country ever since its independence, has affected the flow of foreign investment in the country, and thus, its industrial development. The nationalization of many large industrial units in 1972 followed by that of commercial banks in the private sector in 1974 created an unfavorable political environment for private investment either in the industrial or the banking sector.

Later on the process of nationalization was halted and still later reversed by adopting the policy of privatization, which encouraged investment, both local and foreign, in the industrial sector.

In 1952, fro example, was established the Industrial Development Corporation. Industrial research centers were established e.g. Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Rearch. In 1961 the Industrial development Bank was created. Industrial Areas, the Small Industries Corporation, and institutions of technical education were established.

Pakistan is today an important manufacturer of textile, woolen cloth, vegetable oil, match-boxes, leather goods, rubber, cement, cigarettes and sugar. Pakistan is not only self-sufficient but also exports them.

Q3: Enumerate livestock resources in Pakistan.

Ans: Livestock Resources:

Livestock keeping and raising is an important econmic activity of the people in arid and semi-arid regions of the country. Domestic animals such as cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats provide milk and meat. While other

domestic animals like camels, mules, donkeys horses, and hulls are used as a means of transportation.

Poultry farming, which is also included within the domain of livestock business, has undergone a tremendous growth in recent years. The introduction of industrial methods and the increasing Immunization of poultry have led the country not only to gain self-sufficiency in this sector but also to export poultry products to the Middle East.

Fishing:

Due to its importance the government has established a Fishery Department and Fishing port in Karachi. Various plans have been made in the coastal areas, lakes, dams and barrages in Baluchistan for the promotion of fishing. Besides, many ponds have been made for fishing throughout the country. Surplus fish is exported and is a source of earning foreign exchange.

Q4: Write in detail about poverty and its reasons, effects and measures for eradication in Pakistan.

Ans: Poverty:

Poverty can be formally defined as the state or standard of life in which individuals live on less than a specified per capita income. People who live under poverty have not enough to meet their basic needs like food, clean drinking water, shelter, education, basic healthcare.

Some of the reasons for this have been given as:

1: Unjust Distribution of Wealth:

A large share of the national wealth is owned by a very small percentage of the population. This means that the poor become poor and the rich richer. Influential people own the economy of the country.

2: Feudal System:

Because most of the land of the country is concentrated in the hands of the small feudal class, majority of the people have no or little land to toil. This leads them to live a life of poverty and destitution.

3: Illiteracy and Lack of Education:

There is lack of education in the society. Illiteracy and the lack of education are impediments that are keeping the poor from coming out from poverty.

Nuclear Energy:

Pakistan has energetically pursued its ambition of using nuclear power for peaceful purposes. The country has a 137 megawatt nuclear power station at Karachi. Another at Chasma in Mainwali has the capacity of generation 300 megawatts of electric power. At this same location, another nuclear power plant is under construction.

The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is the country's prime institution responsible for the development of nuclear energy in the country.

After achieving the technology for uranium enrichment, the country has also succeeded in various other processes necessary for nuclear power production.

Additional Questions:

Q1: Write a note on Agriculture Development of Pakistan?

Ans: Agricultural Development:

Pakistan is an agricultural country in the sense that 65% of its population is directly and indirectly linked with agriculture. Agriculture sector provides raw material to the industrial sectors. The share of agriculture in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around 32 percent. However, our agriculture sector is yet underdeveloped. Government has taken the following steps for improving the agriculture sector:

- The use of modern agricultural means such as the use of chemical fertilizers.
- One hundred and forty eight tons of high quality seeds were distributed among the farmers in 2002-03 to increase agricultural produce.
- Agriculture department sprays insecticides on the crops so that they are safe from diseases and the produce is enhanced.
- Agricultural universities- in Peshawar, Fasilabad, Rawalpindi and Tandojam are providing quality education in the field of agriculture and conducting research which resulted in production of many new verities of seeds.

4: Industrial Underdevelopment:

Pakistan's industrial sector is far less developed than it is capable of. Due to various reasons many industrial units in the country are lying in disuse. This leads to the deepening of the problem of unemployment in the country with the resulting growth in the number of poor in the country.

5: Unemployment and Underemployment:

Industrial underdevelopment is a cause of growing unemployment in the country. Owners and labourer quarrel.

By preventing modernization and the optimal employment of human resources in the economic system, all these factors are directly or indirectly contributing to the presence of poverty in society. Majority of the people are under employed as compared to their capacity.

6: Reliance on Agriculture:

Agriculture accounts for around 65 percent of the country's labor force. Agriculture is undeveloped so the people associated with it remain poor.

The Effects of Poverty:

1. That the poor are not capable of meeting their basic needs like food, clean drinking water, shelter, so they develop feelings of deprivation. People start stealing and looting and the country becomes lawless.
2. Because of poverty people cannot afford health facility.
3. Because of poverty people become mental patients and start drug abuse.
4. Because of the unrest in people there is no political strength in the country.
5. Many social evils emerge out of poverty.

Measures of Poverty Eradication:

The following measures can help achieve the goal of poverty eradication.

1: Education:

The provision of quality education to the nation must be among the top priorities of the state, as education is in true sense the key to progress. An educated person can

harness his/her mental and physical abilities, which not only helps in getting employment but contributes in many ways to the social, economic and political development of nation.

2: Industrialization:

The building of new industrial units and the rehabilitation of those lying in disuse (the sick industrial units) by the government and the rich people will help create new jobs, contribute to the growth of the national, wealth, and thus reduce poverty.

3: Agricultural Reforms:

Government should implement the agricultural reforms on sound footings providing ownership to the peasant so that he may work whole heartedly for breaking loose his chains of poverty.

4: Overseas Employment:

The state should facilitate the employment of its citizens in other countries. The remittances they send back will help to improve the condition of their relatives back home.

5: Smuggling and corruption:

By eliminating smuggling and bribery, the government can reduce inflation and thus lessen poverty.

Chapter 4

PAKISTAN'S POPULATION, SOCIETY AND CULTURE

EXERCISES

I) Choose the correct answser to the following questions:

1) What was the population of Pakistan in 1947?

a) 28 million b) 30 million
c) 33 million✓ d) 35 million

2) What is the percentage of rurual population in Pakistan?

a) 63.66✓ b) 68.5
c) 70 d) 75

3) Which of the following is known as land of the five rivers?

a) Sindh b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
c) Baluchistan d) Punjab✓

4) What percentage of Pakistan's population lives in cities?

a) 25 percent b) 28.5 percent
c) 36.3 percent✓ d) 34 percent

5) Ammeer Crore was a poet of which language?

a) Pashto✓ b) Sindhi
c) Punjabi d) Seraiki

6) Urdu is a word of which language?

a) Persian b) Turkish✓
c) Arabic d) Iranian

7) Who laid down the foundations of the art of the novel in Sindhi language?

a) Sachal Sarmast b) Abdul Qadir Baidel
c) Mirza Qaleech Baig ✓
d) Shah Abdul Lateef Bhattai

8) What is the annual population growth rate in Pakistan?

a) 1.9✓ b) 2.8 c) 3.4 d) 4

9) What is the average life expectancy in Pakistan?
a) 66 b) 69 c) 70 d) 64✓

Additional Questions:

1) In 1951 Pakistan had a population of ____ million.
a) 10 b) 23 c) 33✓ d) 40

2) In 2010, Pakistan Population exceeded ____ million.
a) 110 b) 120 c) 150 d) 170✓

3) In 63 years the population of Pakistan has increased by ____ fold.
a) Five✓ b) Four
c) Three d) Six

4) If the growth rate continues at this rate then the population will reach ____ million by the year 2020.
a) 150 b) 170 c) 200✓ d) 220

5) The annual population growth rate in the country was around ____ percent in 1981
a) 2.00 b) 2.50 c) 3.1✓ d) 3.6

6) Now the population growth rate decreased to around ____ percent.
a) 1.00 b) 1.4 c) 1.5 d) 1.9✓

7) Around ____ percent of the country's total population lives in rural areas.
a) 63.66✓ b) 60 c) 55.5 d) 52.5

8) Around ____ of the country's total population lives in urban areas.
a) 30 b) 36.33✓
c) 40.5 d) 43

9) In 1947 around ____ percent of the population.
a) 10 b) 12.5
c) 15.4✓ d) 17.5

10) It is estimated that in almost ____ percent of houses have no basic amenities.
a) 35 b) 45 c) 55 d) 60✓

11) In 1950, according to population, Pakistan was the ____ largest country in the world.
a) Fourteenth✓ b) Twelfth
c) Sixteenth d) Ninth

12) In 2004, according to population, Pakistan was the ____ largest country in the world.
a) Fourth b) Sixth✓
c) Fifth d) Seventh

13) The overall population of Pakistan consists of ____ male.
a) 40% b) 45% c) 49%✓ d) 51%

14) _____ percent of Pakistan's population is Muslim.
a) 100 b) 80 c) 90 d) 97✓

15) _____ has the status of national language of Pakistan.
a) Urdu✓ b) English
c) Persian d) Punjabi

16) According to the 1998 population census in Pakistan, the rate of literacy was ____ percent.
a) 30 b) 45✓ c) 40 d) 50

17) By now the rate of literacy is estimated to have grown to around ____ percent.
a) 48 b) 50 c) 52✓ d) 55

18) In Pakistan, infant mortality rate in the country is ____ per thousand.
a) 65 b) 70 c) 75 d) 83✓

19) In Pakistan, maternal mortality rate is ____ per hundred thousand.
a) 350✓ b) 300
c) 275 d) 250

20) In Pakistan, average life expectancy is ____ years.
a) 60 b) 64✓
c) 68 d) 65

21) In Pakistan, according to 2004 static's the number of patients per doctor was ___
a) 3000 b) 3100
c) 3261✓ d) 350

22) Horse and cattle show is held very year in ____
a) Peshawar b) Quetta
c) Karachi d) Lahore✓

23) The annual cattle-fare is held at ____ in Baluchistan.
a) Sibbi✓ b) Quetta

c) Ziarat d) Kallat.

24) Shndur Polo festival at _____ is held every year in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

a) Kaghan b) Chitral✓
c) Naraan d) Abbottabad

25) Urdu is a word of ____ origin meaning 'army'.

a) Persian b) Arabic
c) Hindi d) Turkish✓

26) ____ was the first to write poem in Pashto.

a) Ameer Karor✓ b) Khushal Khan Khattak
c) Rehman Baba d) Ameer Hamza Shinwari

27) _____ wrote Arifana Poetry in the seventeenth century.

a) Baba Fareed Ganj b) Sultan Bahu✓
c) Bhuley Shah d) Waris Shah

28) _____ composed Heer Ranjha in the form of Masnsavi

a) Baba Fareed b) Sultan Babu
c) Waris Shah✓ d) Bhuley shah.

29) ______ introduced the modern genre of novel into Sindhi language.

a) Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai
b) Sachal Sarmust
c) Abdul Qadir Baidel
d) Mirza Galeech Baig.✓

30) Mast Tawakati and Mulla Fazel are celebrate poets of _____ language.

a) Baluchi✓ b) Brahut
c) Punjabi d) Seraiki

32) Huba khatton, Mehoomd Gaami, Armni laal are among the well known poets of ____ language.

a) Hindko b) Punjabi
c) Kashmri✓ d) Seraiki

33) Sachl Sarmast, the celebrated Sindhi poet, is also among the greatest poets of ____

a) Punjabi b) Pashto
c) Hindko d) Seraiki✓

Short Qeustions:

I) Write short answers to the following questions.

Q1: What is the ratio of Urban and rural population in Pakistan?

Ans: The Ratio of the Urban and Rural Population of the Country:

Around 63.66 percent of the country's total population lives in rural areas. The remaining 36.33 percent lives in urban areas.

In 1947 only around 15.4 percent of the population live in urban areas while the remaining 84.6 percent lived in rural areas.

This shows that migration from rural to urban areas is taking place on a large scale.

Urban planning and development requires huge investments. It is estimated that in almost 60 percent of houses there is no basic amenities like water supply, drainage, electricity, and formal latrines.

The rapid urbanization of the country demands the expansion of these facilities. Otherwise slum areas are formed which itself is a problem.

Rural population is mostly engaged in agriculture which is about 51% of the working force. Because of no civic amenities in the rural areas people migrate to the urban areas for these amenities and employment. Due to the pressure of increasing population on cities the imbalance between population and resources is also increasing.

Q2: Describe the age and sex composition of Pakistan's population.

Ans: Distribution According to Age and Sex:

In 1950, according to population, Pakistan was the fourteenth largest country in the world, and in 2004, it was sixth.

The overall population of Pakistan consists of 49% male and 51% female.

The Distribution of Pakistan's Population According of Sex and Age	
Men's Population According to Age	Women's Population According to Age

Age Group in Year	Percentage	Age Group in Years	Percentage
Up-to 14	43.1	Up-to 14	43.2
15-64	53.3	15-64	53.6
65 and above	3.6	65 and above	3.2

Q3: Write a note Punjabi Culture?

Ans: Punjabi Culture:

Punjab – the land of five rivers – is among the most fertile regions in the Indo-Pak subcontinent. Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in the province, followed by Seraiki.

Luddi dance, horse riding, passion for food, devotion to Sufi saints, love for folk literature, and storytelling are all features of the culture of Punjab. The beautiful folktales of Heer Ranja, Sohni mahiwaal, and Mirza Saheban are very famous which reflects Punjabi culture and social life.

Q4: Please throw light on Sindhi Culture?

Ans: Sindhi Culture:

Sindh is among the oldest inhabited regions of Pakistan. Sindhi is the native and the most widely spoken language of the province.

Agriculture and fishing are the two most important traditional professions of the people of Sindh. The impact of Sindh's ancient past are still visible and reflected in Sindhi culture. Malakrhra, bull-racing, the patterns of embroidery on woman's garments, the kalah and lungi of the men, the custom of keeping long moustache by the men, the famous Sindhi topi (cap), ajrak, the unusual popularity of bangles among the womenfolk, hospitality and the jirga system, are the main features of Sindhi culture.

Q5: What do you know about the arts and crafts of Pakistan?

Ans: Arts and crafts:

Pakistani's are skilled craftsmen. The art of crafting various metals into jewellery and other utensils and instruments in the region is thousand of years old, predating the coming of the Iron Age into the region.

The people of ancient Indus valley civilization and of the Gandahara civilization were experts in the art of melting and casting bronze into various forms and the carving of stone into sculptures and making seals. Even now there are people who can carve stone in sculptures.

Numerous buildings in Lahore, Multan, Uch Shareef, and Thatta are monuments of the splendid Islamic architecture in the region. Muslims in the region's past also promoted minting of coins, the arts of calligraphy and drawing as well as jewellery involving precious stones. The jewellery and seals in the museums at Peshawar, Lahore, Taxila, Haiderabad, and Karachi reflect the ancient civilization of the region.

Q6: Write on a note on Urdu language?

Ans: Urdu:

Urdu is a word of Turkish origin meaning army. When Muslim rule was established in the Indian sub-continent, these people spoke various dialects. Their interaction led to the development of a new language i.e Urdu. In its vocabulary, Urdu has heavily borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Turkish and many of the subcontinent's regional languages.

Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. It is spoken in all the four provinces of Pakistan. Urdu is highly flexible. It embraces numerous words from the regional languages and Urdu has also deep influence on these languages.

Urdu has played vital role in reflecting the Islamic traditions of the Muslims of the sub-continent and in spearheading the Pakistan movement. Presently Urdu is making fast progress. Arabic, Persian and regional languages are basis of Urdu. Besides being a link language, Urdu is also a symbol of national identity.

Q7: How is population growth affecting the state of health services in the country?

Ans: Health:

In Pakistan, health facilities are very less as compared to population. Infant mortality rate in the country is 83per thousand while maternal mortality rate 350 per hundred thousand. The relatively poor state of health

services in the country is also reflected in the average life expectancy which is 64 years in Pakistan, smaller than most of the countries in Asia.

In Pakistan, according to 2001 statistics, the number of patients per doctor was 3261, the number of patients per nurse was 1400, and the number of hospital beds was one for 1531 person which is very low by international standard. Many of the poor health condition in Pakistan is due to giving less attention care and prevention of diseases.

Additional Questions:

Q1: Write a note on Pakistan's population?

Ans: Pakistan's Population:

In 1951 Pakistan had a population of 33 million. By 1998 the country's population had grown to 130.6 million and in 2010, it exceeded 170 million. It means that in 63 years the population has increased by five fold. If the growth rate continues at this rate then the population will reach 200 million by the year 2020.

The annual population growth rate in the country was around 3.1 percent in 1981 which is now decreased to around 1.9 percent. In spite of this trend population is creating problems. Unemployment is on increase. Beside this there is amenities pressure on education, health, research, agriculture and civic amenities.

Q2: Write a note on Pakistani culture and society?

Ans: Pakistani Society and Culture:

Those characteristics of a society which are related to culture includes all learning, belief, art, morality, and law. Culture is a societal heritage through which a community's collective experiences are transmitted from one generation to the next. Pakistani society is relatively simple and traditionalist. The family structure is generally extended. Communal bonds are strong. People respect their elder and love the youngsters. They respect each other, particularly the ladies. Marriage ceremonies are tradition.

Q3. Write a not Pakhtun Culture?

Ans: Pakhtun Culture:

Pakhtun culture is prevalent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, parts of Baluchistan and parts of Punjab like Mainwali.

Hard work, hospitality, horse-racing, love for freedom and honor, and respect of the elders characterize Pakhtun culture. Folksongs play an important role in Pakhtun society. Folk tales of love and valor, like Adam Khan Durkhane, Yusaf Khan Sherbano, Momin Khan Sheriney are still alive in Pakhtun culture.

Q4: Write a brief note on Baluchi Culture?

Ans: Baluchi Culture:

Baluch culture is largely nomadic, with livestock playing an important role in its, economic life. Tribal system continues to play a major role in Baluch society. Marriage and other ceremonies in society, embroidery on dress and typical food are some basic features of Baluch culture.

Q5: What do you know about the Handicraft of Pakistan?

Ans: Handicraft:

The skill of Handicraft is inherited to Pakistan people from ancient times. Modern Pakistan's craftsmen are capable and have a great aesthetic sense. Craftsmanship is generally a family business. Certain crafts are jointly undertaken by men and women.

The city of Gujarat is famous for the craft of paintings on earthenware. The craftsmen of Peshawar city retain the same mastery of the art of engraving on bronze, copper and tin implements as their ancestors. The goldsmiths of Peshawar, Multan, Bahawlpur and Haiderabad are renowned for their work in both gold and silver. Baluchistan and Punjab are renowned for the craft of weaving hand-woven carpet.

Q6: What kinds of sports and fares are held in various place of Pakistan?

Ans: Sports and fares:

Sporting events and fairs are important aspects of Pakistani culture. In various regions of the country fairs are held with the changing of seasons and on eve of crops cutting or on occasions of important events in the lives of

Sufi saints. People from all walks of life come to participate in these fares. Some of these events are quite colorful.

Some of the famous fares held in the country include the horse and cattle show in Lahore, the annual cattle-fare held at Sibbi in Baluchistan, and the Shandur Polo Festival at Chiteral in Kyber Patkhunkhwa.

Regional sporting events play in important role in regional cultural and recreational life. Wrestling, marksmanship competitions, kabadi, and malakrhra are among the most important regional sports of the country.

Q7: Explain the Marriage Customs in Pakistan?

Ans: Marriage Customs:

Marriage ceremonies throughout the country are often celebrated with due pomp. Even in these ceremony the Islamic touch is there. In Islam marriages are solemnized by Nikkah. People enjoy themselves and make merriment.

Certain aspects of customs related with marriage are negatively affecting the fabric of Pakistani society. The practices of dowry and bride price are some of the examples. To overcome the menace the government has promulgated the Jahez ordinance.

Q8: How birth and death ceremonies are celebrated in Pakistan?

Ans: Rates of Birth and Death:

The occasion of birth in the family is traditionally celebrated by the distribution of sweets. According to Islamic practices, the azan is recited in the ears of the newborn. Felicitations, and sometimes gifts, are due from relatives and friends.

In the event of death in the family, nears and dears as well as the neighbours share in the grief of the bereaved family. The costs incurring from the provision of drinks and food the visitors are shared, if needed, by the relatives of bereaved family. In this way brotherhood and cooperation develops in the society.

Q9: Write a note the following languages. (i) Pashto (ii) Punjabi (iii) Sindhi (iv) Baluchi (v) Brahui (vi) Hindko (vii) Kashmiri (viii) Seraiki

Ans:i) Pashto:

Pashto is an ancient language. It is widely spoken and understood not only in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas but also in Baluchistan and parts of the Punjab like Mianwali and Attock. Pashto is deeply influenced by Persian language. Its script is similar to Arabic.

The oldest poem in Pashto language was written in the eighth century and is attributed to Ameero karor. In the thirteenth century, Salman Mako wrote a book on the history of the learned (Kitab Tarikh-el-Awlia). Pashto language has produced great writers through out its long history. Some of the more famous among these include Bayazid Ansari (Pir Rukhan), Khushal Khan Khattak, Rehman Baba, and Hamza Shinwari.

Pashto literature has made great progress in modern times. Many novels, dramas, books of poetry and works and history and literary criticism have been written.

The Pashto Academy is playing an important role in the promotion of pashto language.

(ii) Punjabi:

Punjabi language is spoken in its true form in northern Punjab. Punjabi has a rich literary tradition. Dohay and the mystical poetry of Baba Fareed Gang are very famous. Baba Farid Ganj, Bhuley Shah, Sultan Bahu, and Waris Shah are among the greatest poets of the Punjabi language.

Sultan Bahu wrote Arifana poetry in the seventeenth century. Then Waris Shah composed Heer Ranjha in the form of masnavi.

These poets have made immense contributions to the development of Punjabi language through their poetry.

(iii) Sindhi:

Sindhi language is based on Sanskrit and Prakrit which were spoken in Sindh during the Aryan period. After the arrival of the Arab traders and conquerors, Sindhi assimilated a vast number of Arabic vocabulary. The script was also changed to Arabic.

Shah Abdul Lateef Bhattai, Sachal Sramust, and Abdul Qadir Baidel are among the most famous writers of

the Sindhi language Their contributions to the development of Sindhi as a literary language cannot be overstated.

Mirza Qaleech Baig (1853-1929) introduced the modern genre of novel intc Sindhi language. He also translated several literary classics of the Western world into the Sindhi.

(iv) Baluchi:

Apart from many parts of Baluchistan, Baluchi is spoken and understood in parts of Dera Ismael Khan in southern Khyber Pakhunkhwa, in parts of Dera Ghazi Khan in southern Punjab, and in parts of Sindh.

Baluchi epic poetry reflects the nomadic lifestyle of its creators and narrates and glorifies the valiant deeds of their tribal heroes.

Mast Tawkali and Mulla Fazel are celebrated poets of Baluchi language.

(v) Brahui:

Brahui is one of the oldest languages of the Indus Valley region. It is spoken in east central Sindh, in parts of southern Punjab, and in coastal areas of Southern Baluchistan.

Because of the nomadic way of life of its speakers, the language has been influenced by the regional languages with which it came into contact.

In recent history, Brahui has seen great progress. Apart from the translation of the Quran, much has been written in the language on religious, educational, and literary subjects.

Malak Daad is among the most famous poets of the language.

(vi) Hindko:

Hindko is widely spoken and understood in parts of Khaber Pakhtunkhwa. According to recent research, the language predates the Aryan invasion of the subcontinent. It has great affinities with the extinct languages of Munda and Dravi. A two thousand year old inscription found at Taxila is written in a language that has similarities with

contemporary Hindko. Seraiki, Chitrali, Kohistani, and Gojri are also spoken in parts of Khyber Pakhunkhwa.

(vii) Kashmiri:

Kashmiri is spoken in parts of Azad Kashmir. It is spoken largely by those who migrated from the Indian held Kashmir. Huba Khatoon, Mehmud Gammi, Armni Laal are among the well-known poets of the Kashmiri language.

(viii) Seraiki:

Seraiki is widely spoken in Bahawlpur and in southern Punjab, in northern parts of Sindh, and in parts of the Dera Ismael Khan district of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa.

Many poets of the Sindhi and Punjabi languages have also written in Seraiki language. Sachal Sarmast, the celebrated Sindhi poet, is also among the greatest poets of Seraiki.

Long Questions:

Q1: Write in detail about the social problems of Pakistan?

Ans: The Social Problems of Pakistan:

1: Illiteracy:

Illiteracy is one of the biggest problems faced by Pakistani society. Education is the fundamental right of every Pakistani, but still the majority of the society is illiterate.

2: Poverty:

Poverty is the root cause of the evils. Either there is scarcity of the resources or the resources are not properly utilized. That is why people live in poverty, which are responsible for many evils in the society.

3: Health facilities:

Pakistan's health services sector is insufficient to cater to the needs of the population. People die of diseases because they have no access to hospital, doctor or medicine.

4: Social Stratification:

Social stratification is high in Pakistani societies. Society is divided into different strata on the basis of creed and caste. Because of the uneven distribution of wealth there is a huge difference between the rich and the poor, which is also a cause of the evils in the society.

5: Feudalism:

Most of the land and property is owned by feudal lord while the poor farmers are deprived of it.

6: The Curse of Dowry:

The practice of dowry brings untold miseries to the poorer families.

7: Drug Trafficking and smuggling:

Drug abuse and smuggling has played a big role in the destruction of the society. The society can not become happy unless and until this menace is controlled.

8: Terrorism:

Terrorism has created havoc in the society. No one feels safe or contented in such situation.

9: Child Labour:

Instead of education, the children are subjected to child labour, which is not just a problem but an evil.

Q2: What are the basic features of Pakistani culture?

Ans: The Common Features of Pakistani Culture:

Different regions and nationalities have different customs and traditions. That explains the presence of so many cultures throughout the world.

Pakistan is a Muslim country and Islam is the dominant feature of Pakistani culture. Islam is against the division of people and societies on ethnic, linguistic, or traditional grounds and provides a common framework for uniting its followers in a single nationhood beyond provincial frontiers.

Following are the main characteristics of Pakistani culture.

Mixed Culture:

Pakistani culture is a mixed culture. The earliest settlers of the region were part displaced, part mingled with the Aryan invaders. Later on various people of Iranian, Afghan, Greek, Arab, Monglian and Turkic origin settled and mingled with local population. Thus, in spite of the many apparent differences in the customs and traditions of various regions in the country, they also exhibit deep, underlying similarities, known as Pakistani culture.

Social Life:

In Pakistan social life is basically simple and modest. Customs and traditions are also simple. A majority of the population lives in combined family system. Respect for the elders is common among all regional and local traditions.

A vast majority of the national population lives in villages, with farming and livestock management being the primary sources of earning their livelihood.

Commerce, industrial works, and the service sector are the major employment sources of the people in urban areas.

Marriage ceremonies are still held in traditional manner. Religious festivals are generally celebrated with passion and devotion throughout the country.

Dress:

Pakistan's national dress is simple but graceful. Men wear shalwar and qamees or kurta. The use of traditional caps and and pagries as headwear among men is common. Women generally wear shalwar and qamees for clothes and chader (shawl) for headwear.

Food:

Food of Pakistani people is quite simple. Bread made from wheat taken with vegetables, various kinds of pulses, is common. Rice with meat is another favorite dish. Milk, lassi, tea, green tea and simple water are the major drinks.

However, during marriage ceremonies and other feasts, the provision of more expensive and richer foods and drinks is arranged. Some foods are more popular than others in certain areas due to regional and climatic variations.

Q3: What is meant by literacy rate? Write a short note on the issue of literacy in Pakistan.

Ans: Education:

Literacy rate is the yard-stick for judging the educational progress of a country. According to the 1998 Population Census in Pakistan, the rate of literacy in the country was 45 percent which is estimated to have grown to around 52 percent by now.

India, China and Sri Lanka have a higher literacy rate than Pakistan. In 1990, the number of school going children

between the age of 5 and 9 years was about 16.3 million which had grown to about 27 million in 2005.

Additional Questaions:

Q1: Enumerate the characteristics of Pakistani society?

Ans: The characteristics of Pakistani society:

1: Religious harmony

An overwhelming majority of Pakistan's population (97 percent) is Muslim. Religion plays an important role in the individual and collective life of Pakistanis. Minorities are given their due rights. They are plying active role in the social life of Pakistan.

2: Family System:

Family is the basic unit of social organization. The family play an important role in the socialization of children on one hand and solution of emotional and economical problems on the other.

3: A Common Language:

Urdu has the status of national language of Pakistan. A vast majority of the people can understand and speak this language.

Besides, there are various regional languages spoken by different ethnic group. Some of the other major Pakistani languages include Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Baluchi, Seraiki, Hindku, and Kashmiri.

4: Multiethnic society:

Pakistani society is multiethnic, that is, there are many races or ethnic groups within the country. But being Pakistani they are united.

5: Male Dominated Society:

In Pakistani society men have a pre eminent position because he is responsible for the lively hood of the family.

6: Social stratification:

Pakistani society is highly stratified. Divisions are based on responsibilities and duties.